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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 41.

Section 1

May 17, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the Ketcham bill to expand the foreign agriculture information service, according to the press to-day.

The House yesterday received from the President recommendations for supplemental appropriations as follows: \$40,000 to continue litigation in connection with the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California, and \$17,640 to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a local office at Omaha, Nebr. (Press, May 17.)

Definite plans were made by Republican leaders in the Senate yesterday to take its tariff bill back to the floor on Monday in an effort to untangle the complicated situation in which the measure finds itself and start it on the road to a vote. Chairman Smoot of the finance committee served notice that on Monday he would call up a resolution which he offered, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that its conferees should be relieved of their promise to return the export debenture plan and the flexible tariff provision to the Senate before they committed themselves on these clauses. (Press, May 17.)

The Senate and House conferees on the new retirement bill will meet this morning, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Senator Dale is expected to approve the bill, and so is Senator Couzens. Senator McKellar of Tennessee, however, is definitely opposed to the measure. The situation among the House conferees is pretty much the same. Representative Lehlbach, and Representative Smith of Idaho, are ready to approve the bill, but Representative Jeffers of Alabama says he could never approve it."

CAPITAL BEAUTIFICATION

Beautification of the Nation's Capital and expansion of Government buildings in the city are expected by the Treasury Department to cost more than \$300,000,000 during the next eight or ten years. Reviewing the progress on the projects, F. K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, reported to President Hoover yesterday that much of the work is now under way and that other contracts are to be let before December of this year. The largest operation under the program is the projected group of eleven buildings to be constructed along the south side of Pennsylvania avenue near the base of Capitol Hill. (A.P., May 16.)

GRAIN CORPORATION PURCHASE

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation last night announced the purchase of the Hall-Baker Grain Company, of Kansas City, one of the largest grain firms in the Southwest, with branches at Wichita, Kan., and Enid, Okla.

The report says: "The price paid was not announced but it was believed to approximate \$3,000,000. The deal includes leases on nearly 6,000,000 bushels of elevator space in the Kansas City terminal, involving the Kansas-Missouri Elevator Company, owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the Murray Elevator, owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad."

Section 2

Agricul-
tural In-
struction in
Guatemala

The Department of Agriculture of Guatemala has launched through all the agricultural zones of the country an active campaign of instruction by means of itinerant instructors in agriculture. Courses are given by a commission composed of the Director General of Agriculture, a veterinarian, two agricultural experts, and the Inspector of Agriculture. In their tour through the country they are taking the machinery best suited to the different kinds of soil, 2,000 doses of vaccine for various cattle diseases, and the instruments needed by the veterinarian of the commission. They are also taking a complete motion-picture apparatus for the showing of agricultural films, booklets on crops, and catalogues of machinery, as well as various kinds of seeds. The commission will lecture on the use of animal-drawn and self-propelled machinery; the treatment of diseases of livestock and the employment of vaccines and serums; the selection of seed corn; reforestation; and the importance of increasing wheat-growing as much as possible. To encourage the cultivation of this crop small flour mills will be established in all the wheat regions. (Diario de Centro America, Guatemala City, Nov. 21, Dec. 4 and 10, 1929.)

Canadian
Wheat
Pools

"How Canada Markets its Wheat" is the third contribution to the symposium "Hard Times for Farmers" in New Republic. This article by H. H. McIntyre in the May 14 issue says: ".....To a member of the Canada Wheat Board, H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, belongs the credit for the foundation of the Canada Wheat Pool. Mr. Wood, a former resident of Missouri, is an ordinary western farmer with an extraordinary and very practical mind. It was he who saw the possibilities of coordinating the experience of the Wheat Board with that of successful cooperatives elsewhere and in other commodities; it was he who developed the plan that has held the interest and confidence of the wheat growers, and who put it into operation in Alberta. In a general way the physical organization of the Wheat Pool is really very simple. There are, first, the provincial pools, one for each province, and second, the Canada Wheat Pool. The provincial pools are responsible for acquiring members and for the delivery of the grain to the Canada Wheat Pool, which is a central selling agency. Thus, the Manitoba pool is responsible for the membership within its boundaries and for the delivery of the wheat within the province to the Canada Wheat Pool....Two things about the situation are quite unusual. The wheat held by the pool is actual wheat; and it is being held by the growers themselves. Ordinarily the wheat is dumped on the market and the 'trade' speculates in futures; what they trade in is paper wheat, and the benefits, if any, accrue to persons dealing between the producer and the consumer. That the pool, by keeping an enormous amount of actual wheat off the market, has held and is still holding up the price, there can be no doubt. The unfortunate feature of the situation is that the pool is thus creating a fair market for its competitors. Therein, too, lies the danger. It has happened before, in other pools, that a market so created was taken advantage of by others, with the result that when the pool got ready to sell, the demand was satisfied and the pool was left holding the bag. If the Canada Wheat Pool controlled more volume,

its position would be stronger. The reaction of the grower to the policy of holding wheat must be great encouragement to those within the organization who are taking the responsibility. The individual grower is proud of the fact that he is able to hold his wheat against the world, and he has faith that those to whom his wheat is intrusted are using the best judgment they possess. He feels-- and the non-pooler also realizes, that were it not for the pool, a lot of wheat during the past 12 months would have been sold for probably less than a dollar a bushel. The pool with the worst of luck can not do worse than that. Having decided to pursue a certain course, the farmer of the Canadian West is hard to turn. Something like 57 per cent of the grain growers have decided to pool their wheat, and with bulldog tenacity they are going to see it through. Meanwhile, the non-poolers, slowly but surely signing wheat pool contracts, remind one of a British statesman's phrase, 'the inevitableness of gradualness.'

South
Carolina
Farming

A. B. Bryah, Clemson College, S. C., is the author of "More Business-Like Farming" in Manufacturers Record for April 10. He says in part: "In South Carolina, as in various other Southern States, farming is being made a better business, safer because freer from haphazard methods, and more profitable because pitched on a more economical basis and conducted to produce higher yield of better quality at lower costs by means of crop contests. These contests, fostered by the agricultural extension service on the basis of experimental data resulting from the agricultural experiment station, are financed by various business groups whose members have recently been quick to realize that general prosperity rests upon the farmers' prosperity and that the farmers' prosperity rests upon larger and more economical yields of farm products of superior quality properly merchandized rather than dumped on the market. Most important as factors in promoting greater progress and surer success among the average general farmers of South Carolina have been the State-wide contests in cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes. Some outstanding data from these contests will show how advances are being made that are not only making more money for farmers and thereby for the general public but also bringing farmers, manufacturers, bankers, and other business people into closer contact and a fuller realization of the interrelation and interdependence of all classes. For four years the State-wide five-acre cotton contest has been attracting hundreds of cotton growers each year who are wisely seeking new facts and practices that will enable them and all other growers to produce bigger yields of more desirable staple at lower cost per pound. Many if not all of them are glad to join their fellows in a public service that will save cotton-growing in the Southeast from suicide through following outgrown practices....."

Southern
Resources

An editorial in The Review of Reviews for May says: "The States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia have a north-and-south extent of about four hundred miles. This brings them to the Tennessee line on the north, and affords a wide range of climate, soil, and altitude. Mississippi, like Arkansas and Louisiana, is profoundly interested in the working out of the national policy for flood control in the lower Mississippi valley. To nothing else is the Government at Washington more completely committed than to the regulation, on an unprecedented scale, of the great interior rivers, for protection against floods and for revived navigation. Mississippi has an area of nearly 47,000 square miles; Alabama

has 52,000; Georgia has a little more, and Florida a little less, than 59,000. It staggers imagination to think of the future that lies in store for these four great commonwealths. All of them are learning how to rely upon the highway engineer, as the missionary who now does more than anyone else to spread the gospel of civilization. Also, they are putting their faith in the scientific research of their agricultural schools and colleges, and are beginning to think highly enough of themselves to advertise their resources to the country in general. They face their new problem with all the benefits of modern experience."

Turkey's
Veterinar-
ian Needs

A Constantinople dispatch to the press of April 30 says: "Something must be done to encourage more young men to study veterinary medicine, declares the Minister of National Economy in a circular addressed to the provincial governments. Speakers are to be sent to high schools to explain to the students the great importance of this profession to a country which depends so much upon farming."

Section 3

Department of
Agricul-
ture

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for May 15 says: "The 1930 edition of the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture is off the press and is now being distributed. Between the covers of this volume there is more definite, helpful information on agriculture than can be found in any other book that is published. It ought to be on the bookshelf of every farm home in the United States, there to be consulted from day to day and from season to season with reference to the economic problems particularly that are continuously coming up and that demand intelligent answers.....In recent years the work has been greatly simplified and made more definite, more direct, and more practical. There undoubtedly is no other volume published anywhere else in the world that is produced by such able talent. The people who are producing it are the hired servants of agriculture. The results of their efforts belong to the people, and they are glad to have the results of their efforts placed in the hands of the people....."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 16.--Livestock prices quoted: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7-9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.75-11.85; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$9.75-11.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium, to choice \$9.50-10.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good, and choice \$9-10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$8.85-9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern spring (15% protein) Minneapolis \$1.10-1.12; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis \$1.18; Kansas City \$1.12-1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$; Kansas City 99¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ -81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 79-80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41-43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 38-39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 43-43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.65-5 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; mostly \$2.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.75-2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.50-2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.65-3.85 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.20-1.50 per standard crate, U.S. No. 1, in consuming centers; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Texas points. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries 15-25¢ a quart in the East; \$4-5.75 per 32-quart crate, f.o.b. Chadbourn. Virginia berries 15-22¢ per quart in city markets. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$6-7.50 per standard 45 in city markets; mostly \$2.50-2.65 f.o.b. Brawley. New York Baldwin apples \$5.25-5.75 per barrel in New York City; \$2-2.15 f.o.b. bushel baskets in Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points to 15.17¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.32¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 16.31¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 15.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXVII, No. 42.

Section 1

May 19, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The press to-day says: "With but few controverted pieces of important legislation to be disposed of by the House at this session, the Republican leaders in that branch have advised the administration followers in the Senate that adjournment of Congress would be welcomed early in June if the tariff bill issue is settled. Speaker Longworth said the House would be able to conclude the session within two weeks after definite action has been taken on the tariff by acting on Muscle Shoals and deficiency appropriations legislation. Representative Tilson of Connecticut, the House Republican floor leader, said it had been planned to bring about the adjournment the first of June, but added: 'Adjournment now is entirely contingent on the action of the Senate on the tariff.'

"Senate Republican leaders are measuring their forces for the clash with the Democratic-Republican-Progressive coalition to-day on the debenture and flexible tariff features of the tariff bill. The outcome, it is conceded by both sides, is in doubt, with the Republicans asserting that the fate of the bill hangs in the balance. Debate is expected to be short, and a vote to-day is probable....."

The Senate and House conferees on Saturday agreed on the new civil service retirement bill, according to the press of May 18. The report says: "Four of the conferees voted for the bill--Senator Dale of Vermont; Senator Couzens of Michigan; Representative Lehlbach of New Jersey, and Representative Smith of Idaho. Two voted against the bill--Senator McKellar of Tennessee and Representative Jeffers of Alabama. Both men served notice that they would try to amend the bill on the floor. Although the majority agreed on the bill, it was decided to hold another meeting Wednesday morning to whip the measure into shape. When this is done, Senator Dale will ask the Senate to approve it, and Representative Lehlbach will make the same request of the House.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board May 17 announced the appointment of William G. Owens, of Williston, North Dakota, as chief attorney in its legal division, effective June 1st.

FOREST BUYING

The press of May 18 reports: "The purchase of 422,737 acres of forest land at a cost of \$1,202,172 was approved May 17 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The commission also approved the establishment of new Federal purchase units in Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The purchase program provides for the acquisition of a total of 539 tracts of land at an average cost of \$2.84 per acre. The lands are located in Alabama, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia, Virginia, Arkansas, Minnesota, and New Hampshire."

EUROPEAN FEDERATION

A Paris dispatch May 18 reports: "To all the Governments of Europe, who are members of the League of Nations, Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, May 17 handed through the French Ambassadors and Ministers in the various capitals his plan for the organization of a system of Federal union for Europe....."

Cotton

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for May 15 says: "The big convincing argument why the Government should do whatever is permissible and effective to promote the cotton culture of the South is that cotton is far in the lead of all our other exports. It is nearly half of them, in spite of the greater volume in recent years of exports of machinery, automobiles, gasoline and fruits, to mention the leaders. It is shown that Germany now buys more of our cotton than Great Britain, the long time best customer of our cotton farmers. When, then, our southern cotton fields account for almost half of our foreign export commerce, and often makes the large balance of trade in our favor, it is plain that justice and national welfare call for the highest Federal consideration for the cotton grower and his problem....."

Cotton
Mills

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in its monthly bulletin reports that New England mills have gone much further in curtailment than those in other sections of the country. The bulletin said they have not operated even the full time shift of fifty-five hours a week, and night work has been practically unheard of for some years. Other sections have adopted the fifty-five hour day week and fifty-hour night week. "In the first quarter of 1930, the average spindle in place ran 73.2 hours less than the legal limit in the New England States," the report says, "in addition to the fact that more than 3,000,000 spindles had been scrapped since 1922. The curtailment during the first quarter of 1930 amounted to 33.1 per cent when based on spindles in place and 9.1 when based on active spindles. During the past year the New England mills operated at only 81.8 per cent of capacity based on a forty-eight-hour week. During the same period mills in the South 32 per cent ^{than} over-time."

Crop
Credit

An editorial in American Bankers Journal for May says: "The community with only one major industry runs the risk of sooner or later experiencing a setback, for if the business of the one industry languishes, the business of the community goes down with it. Similarly the bank that extends itself too far in one class of credit runs the risk of having frozen loans at a juncture when liquidity is imperative. The farmer who risks his season's work on one crop is gambling and -- over a long period -- he may find that the dice are loaded against him. Hence the growing tendency of banks to refuse credit to one-crop farmers is logical and prudent. It is emphasized in the policy of the Bank of Atkins, Ark., in the following announcement: 'The directors do not assume to dictate the business of the customers, but they do take the position that it is their duty to pass upon the credit worth and financial strength of every borrower of its funds. Experience has demonstrated, especially since the advent of the boll weevil, that the one-crop man is not a desirable credit risk, and therefore no such loans will be taken by this bank.' Wherever banks have adopted a similar policy they at least have the assurance that one real menace to their integrity has been removed."

Italian
Conditions

Italy's economic recovery, like that of other leading commercial countries, is being retarded by the readjustment in trade and industry that is to-day taking place throughout the world, H. C. MacLean, American administrative commissioner at the headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, reports to the American Section of the international chamber. In the report Mr. MacLean reviews events of the

last few years, and expresses the belief that the groundwork has been laid for full economic recovery. Mr. MacLean served as American commercial attache at Rome for a couple of years, and in gathering material for his report he made an extensive tour of Italy. "That the Italian situation will eventually right itself is only a matter of time, for fundamentally the country's economic structure is sound and in many respects will be stronger when the unpleasant but necessary cure that it has been forced to undergo is completed," says Mr. MacLean. "The Government intends to adhere to its policy of deflation until all unstable elements have been eliminated and will not allow itself to be persuaded to adopt uneconomic and artificial methods in an attempt to avoid the natural consequences of forces that are obviously beyond its control....." According to Mr. MacLean, agriculture is perhaps the weakest point in the whole Italian situation. A few years ago, he says, when agriculture was prosperous there was active speculation in farm property with the result that values were unduly inflated. In many instances, he adds, land was purchased or improvements were made with borrowed money and now that the prices of agricultural products have fallen to such a low level, the income derived is entirely inadequate to yield a return on the original investment. Until the farmer can make up his mind to swallow his medicine and take his loss, a healthy condition can not be restored. Italy intends to maintain the present value of its currency and steadfastly to adhere to the decision made more than two years ago, in the opinion of Mr. MacLean. "If the Italian Government had been at all doubtful of its ability to preserve the stability of the lira," he says, "it would certainly not have abolished the restrictions on purchases of foreign exchange that have been in effect in one form or another since the war."

Scientific
Book
Prices

Nature for May 3 says: "The cost of books to the reader, relative to the publications of different countries and to succeeding years, is not easy to assess with strict accuracy, and on this account the statistics collected by John R. Miner must not be pushed too far (Quart. Rev. Biol., 1929). They refer to the cost of the biological books received for review in 1929 by the journal mentioned. If these may be taken as fair samples of national production, of the great nations Germany heads the list as the most expensive retailer (1.65 cents a page), followed by England (probably meaning Great Britain -- 1.29 cents), United States (1.14), and France (0.47). The cheapest of all biological books are those published by the United States Government, and next to them appear to come those of the British Government, but this statement is founded on a single example only. It is very striking, however, that during the four years of this annual survey, France has continued to produce the cheapest commercially published scientific books, costing on the average less than half as much as those of any other country. In all countries 1929 was marked by rising prices, varying from an increase of 18.3 per cent in British books to 4.4 per cent in French; United States commercial books show no difference, but their Government publications have risen 9.5 per cent. The longer view shows that while British and American books stand now practically at the price level of 1926, French books in the same time have increased in price 34.3 per cent and German books 51.4 per cent."

South
Carolina
Roads

An editorial in The Southern Planter for April 1 says: "Elsewhere in this issue is published an article concerning the \$65,000,000 bond issue recently authorized by the South Carolina Legislature. Ten million dollars worth of these bonds were offered for sale by the State of South Carolina on March 21. South Carolina has long felt the need of better roads, and has taken the step to secure good roads quickly--the issuance of bonds. They are to be paid by means of the gasoline tax and the automobile license tax. The course being pursued by South Carolina is fully justified by the success attained by North Carolina from its \$115,000,000 worth of bonds authorized or issued for State highway improvement. The bonds are being retired and the interest paid entirely from the gasoline tax and the automobile license tax. In fact, bond issues have been the common method for building roads. In every State in the Union, except North Dakota, bonds of some character, such as State or county, have been issued for road construction and maintenance..... South Carolina is to be congratulated on her forward step to get her farmers out of the mud."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 17 says: "Last month, Representative Haugen introduced his livestock grading bill in Congress. This authorizes the Department of Agriculture to establish uniform grades of livestock and to provide official graders at terminals, concentration points and other markets. The passage of this bill is a major need in improving the system of livestock marketing. The Farm Board's plan of centralized selling will not yield its possible benefits without Federal grading. District selling in Iowa and selling through cooperative concentration points would be aided greatly by such a system. If a national plan of marketing is to be put over, it must be possible for a packer to go to headquarters, say, 'I want five carloads of Grade A-3 hogs,' and get exactly what he wants, perhaps directly from a shipping association out in the country. We have Federal grading in hay, vegetables, butter, and a score of other products. Nowhere is it more badly needed than in livestock. Packers are now conferring with farm groups to agree on a set of workable grades.....The Haugen livestock grading bill should be pushed through. Federal grading can be made a major asset of the livestock business."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 17: Livestock prices quoted: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-10.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

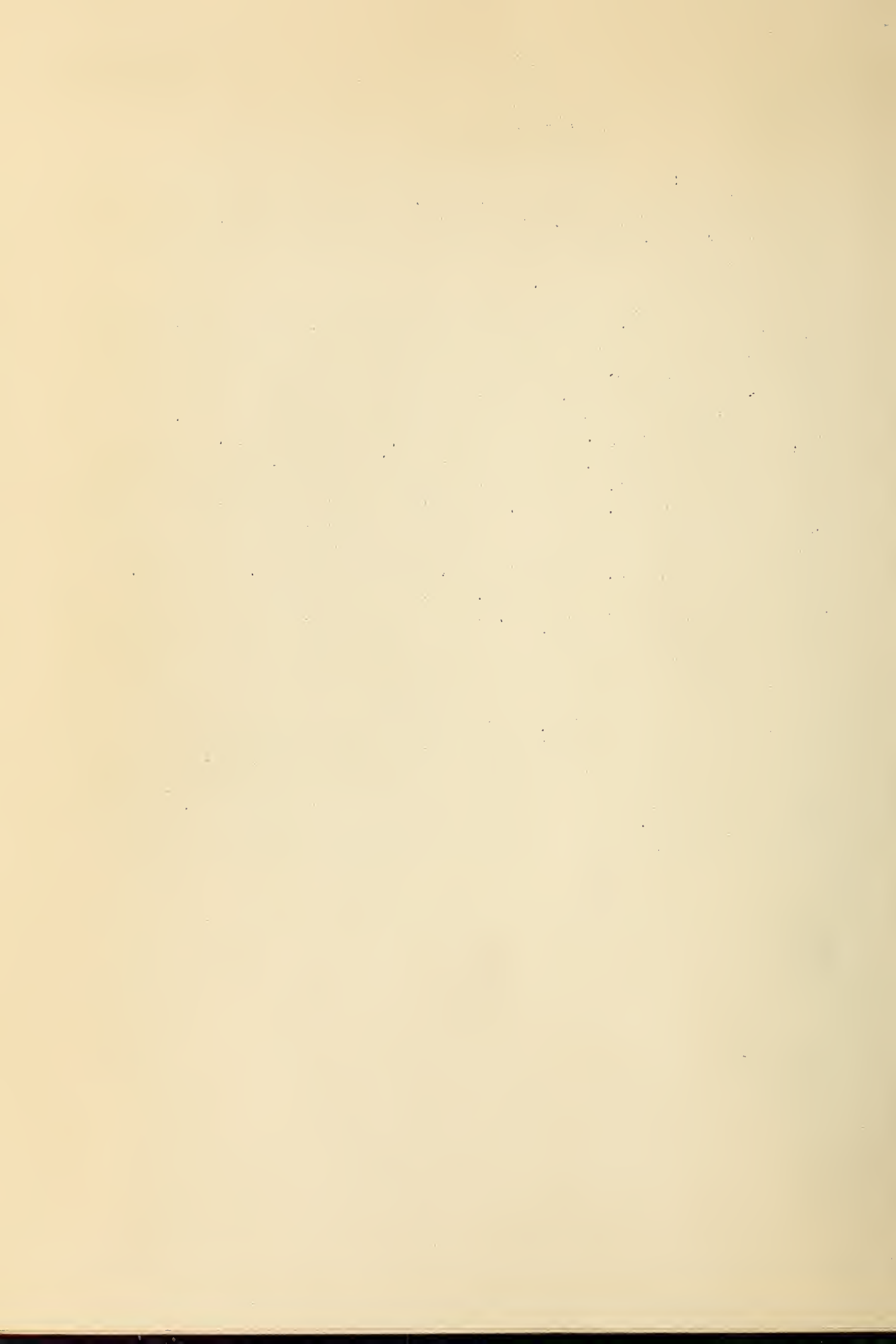
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Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 15.18¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.46¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 16.28¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 15.88¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXVII. No. 48.

Section 1

May 20, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "With the life of the tariff bill at stake, Vice President Curtis broke a tie in the Senate yesterday and thereby assured further conferences with the House looking to final agreement on the Hawley-Smoot measure. By two narrow decisions, the Senate agreed to relieve its conferees of pledges binding them to the export debenture and legislative flexible tariff amendments put into the bill by Democrats and Republican independents over protest of President Hoover. The vote was 43 to 41 to free conferees on the debenture provision, and 42 to 42 on the flexible clause taking away presidential authority to change customs duties....Immediately after the votes, Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate conference committee, called a conference with House managers for this afternoon. Final action on the tariff bill some time this week is expected....."

INSECTICIDE POISONING

The New York Times to-day says: "The recent death of two persons from eating home-made biscuits, in which insecticide had been mixed in mistake for baking powder, was responsible for the announcement yesterday by Health Commissioner Wynne that he intends to have included in the Sanitary Code an amendment providing as follows: 'No person shall use any insect or vermin exterminator containing fluoride or other poisonous or injurious ingredients, for the purpose of exterminating vermin in any place where food is stored, prepared or offered for sale.' In the meantime, Dr. Wynne cautioned the public to mark the word 'Poison' on all insecticide containers and warned against the use of home-made insecticides. He intends, too, to have prohibited by law the use of cyanide, cyanogen or cyanide gas for fumigation purposes, unless sanctioned by the Board of Health."

FARM JOURNAL MERGER

The press to-day announces that, effective September 1, The Progressive Farmer and the Southern Ruralist will be produced as one publication to be known as The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, with publication offices at Birmingham, Atlanta, Raleigh, Memphis, Dallas, and Louisville.

LAMONT ON BUSINESS SURVEY

Should the present tendencies in American business continue, Secretary Lamont said yesterday, normal conditions should be restored in two or three months, according to the press to-day. Taking an average of several years as a basis, he said, commercial and industrial conditions are about 6 points subnormal at this time, whereas during the depression of 1921, business was 22 points below normal. Public works and utilities contracts for the first four months of the year showed a 30 per cent increase over the same period last year, reaching a total of \$452,910,000, according to Secretary Lamont's figures. For April these contracts totaled \$149,670,000 in value, compared to \$105,350,000 in March, and \$152,127,000 in April, 1929. The contracts of last April were described as unusually heavy. Total contracts, including residential and other private business, were valued at \$483,000,000 in April, the highest monthly figure since August, 1929.

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Advertis-
ing

An editorial in Successful Farming for June says: "Butter was as much as 17 cents below the corresponding date a year ago. Now it is only about 7 cents. A concerted campaign through newspapers, farm papers, farmers' organizations, radio, and our agricultural colleges and headed up by The National Dairy Council has brought about this improvement. Just now it would seem that every producer of dairy products would realize the importance of such publicity and the value of continuing it. Storage holdings have been greatly reduced. The first of the year we were faced with about 40,000,000 pounds more butter in storage than usual at that season. The surplus of frozen cream and other dairy products made that figure actually much greater. It is now predicted that when the new storage season starts, which will be about the time this reaches our readers, the surplus of butter will be reduced to 20,000,000 pounds with most other dairy products reduced correspondingly. This condition will have a very desirable effect on prices of dairy products of all kinds this summer. Storage operators will be willing to pay better prices for butter than if they were burdened with a heavy carry-over and these prices will be reflected to all the dairy products. But this is no time to let down. If those interested in the butter industry cease their educational activities they are likely to find that increases in price will hand the oleomargarine people the business just as it has in the past. If we want to keep the market good we must continue to sell the public on butter. It is fortunate for every one of us that the National Dairy Council is awake to this situation....."

Food
Prices

Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed an increase of slightly more than three-fourths of 1 per cent on April 15, 1930, when compared with March 15, 1930, and a decrease of slightly less than one-third of 1 per cent since April 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 151.6 for April 15, 1929, 150.1 for March 15, 1930, and 151.2 for April 15, 1930. During the month from March 15, 1930, to April 15, 1930, 7 articles on which monthly prices were secured increased as follows: Oranges, 17 per cent; cabbage, 15 per cent; onions, 12 per cent; potatoes, 5 per cent; pork chops and butter, 3 per cent; and round steak less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Twenty-one articles decreased: Bananas, 3 per cent; leg of lamb, strictly fresh eggs, flour, navy beans, pork and beans, and sugar, 2 per cent; plate beef, cheese, lard, coffee, prunes and raisins, 1 per cent; and sirloin steak, sliced bacon, sliced ham, hens, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, and tea less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following 14 articles showed no change in the month: Rib roast, chuck roast, fresh milk, evaporated milk, bread, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, wheat cereal, macaroni, rice, canned corn, canned peas, and canned tomatoes.

French-
Canadian
Emigra-
tion

A Quebec dispatch May 16 says: "French Canadians who migrated to the United States are returning to the land of their birth in unusually large numbers, Hector La Ferte, Minister of Colonization, said in an interview at Quebec. A large majority of those returning are coming from New England States, Mr. La Ferte said, and nearly all are returning with funds. In many instances, he said, these families have at their disposal amounts varying between \$15,000 to \$20,000. The 150 families who returned during April from New England States brought at least \$500,000 with them, he said."

Fruit in
Uruguay

The creation of an honorary commission to make a study for the purpose of determining the sections of Uruguay most suitable for the cultivation of various kinds of fruit was recently authorized by the National Council of Administration. The commission is made up of two representatives each from the Bureau of Agriculture, the Agricultural School, the National Rural Development Commission, and the Fruit Growers' Association. (Diario Oficial, Montevideo, Jan. 16.)

Institute
of Rural
Affairs

An editorial in Southern Planter for May 15 says: "The second session of the Institute of Rural Affairs will be held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, July 29 to August 1. This institute is a great event in the agricultural world. Previous to the session of 1929, agriculture, the greatest business in America, had no forum of its own where affairs of national importance could be considered. It is true that at other meetings and institutes agriculture was given consideration. However, its interests were made subordinate.....Last year 1,500 farmers and farm leaders attended the Institute of Rural Affairs. The importance and value of the institute is now fully realized. A much larger attendance is predicted. An outstanding program is being arranged....."

Meat Story
Contest

A Chicago dispatch May 12 reports that Miss Thelma Cornelius of Oregon was selected May 17 as national champion in the meat story contest conducted under the supervision of the National Live Stock and Meat Board with the support of the Department of Agriculture, colleges, and high schools. The report says: "Other district winners were Miss Marion Dressel of Arlington, N. J., Eastern; Miss Martha Ann Gwinn of Wichita, Kans., Central; and Miss Janie Hall of Birmingham, Ala., Southern."

Tea in
India and
Ceylon

The Near East and India for April 3 says: "The tea crop has been a record one owing largely to favorable climatic conditions in both India and Ceylon, and stocks have in consequence increased to a very large figure, which tended to reduce the price to such an extent that many concerns were selling a few months ago at under cost of production. During the last two months, however, prices have improved considerably, so we have reason to hope that no permanent injury will have been caused to the industry and that these excessive stocks may gradually be reduced. There is little doubt but that for the past year companies will not show such satisfactory results as for the previous four or five years. The coal industry in India, which has been depressed for some years, certainly shows signs of improvement. In East Africa conditions have not been so favorable. A pest of locusts last year did an immeasurable amount of harm, while the rainfall was fitful and irregular. Expansion is taking place in sisal, maize, and coffee, but prices of the two former commodities have fallen considerably. Cotton in Uganda reached the high figure of 816,229 centals (over 200,000 bales of 400 lbs. each), but owing to excessive rain in January, which had an adverse effect on the crop, a low yield is expected this season. The coffee crop, on the other hand, has benefited and the coming season's crop is described as 'extraordinarily good.' It is interesting to note that tea growing in Kenya, so far only on a small scale, is quite promising. Given normal conditions, we may see a revival in this part of the world."

Wheat in
Britain

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for April 26 says: "It is understood that the Labor Government is resolved to make an attempt to place agriculture on a more stable footing than that which it has occupied since the sudden repeal of the Corn Production Act. It is further understood that the resolution of the Government is that this stabilization shall take no account of tariffs or subsidies. Those who have studied the question closely will say that any attempt to stabilize agriculture irrespective of tariffs or subsidies must proceed on the principle of abandoning any idea of dealing with agriculture on the basis that wheat is the key crop. In order to do this the Government must discard the whole argument on which English agriculturists as distinguished from Scottish rely. This will be no easy task, because undoubtedly the history of German agriculture during the past 40 years can be read to establish the position that granted protection, or, as Mr. Baldwin would say, safeguarding of the wheat crop, agriculture can be made prosperous. A writer in the Glasgow Citizen of Thursday of last week says there are 10,000,000 workers on the land in Germany, that is five times as many as there are in Great Britain. Germany produces nearly all the food she consumes, and Germany very nearly won the Great War, although her external food supplies were blockaded..... Here in brief is the argument for the position that wheat is the 'key' crop. According to the German census returns of 1895 it was evident that the rural population of Germany was rapidly decreasing. Simultaneously Germany was becoming dependent on imported food. The Government of Germany acted promptly: it did everything which the Government of this country, no matter what its political complexion, has steadfastly refused to do; it imposed tariffs on food imports and bestowed subsidies on home-grown crops; more recently it has enacted dilution of foreign wheat, flour, and rye flour with home-produced grain flour, and the claim is that to-day German agriculture is prosperous. At any rate it is the case that between 1895 and 1907, according to the census returns of the latter year, the number of persons employed on the land in Germany had increased by 1,600,000. At the present time, as we all know, German cereals, oats and wheat, are being 'dumped' on our markets in ever-increasing quantities, and our Government is admittedly helpless in the matter. British farmers are being very hard hit by this dumping, and there does not appear to be any hope of redress....."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 19: Livestock prices quoted: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7.50-9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-12.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-13.; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75-11; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-10.20; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.65-10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-10.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9-9.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern spring (13% protein). Minneapolis \$1.09-1/8-1.11-1/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.17; Kansas City \$1.11-1.13; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.05; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80-1/2¢; Minneapolis 70-72¢; Kansas City 74 1/2-77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78-81¢; Minneapolis 76-80¢; Kansas City 79-81¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41-43¢; Minneapolis 37-1/8-38-5/8¢; Kansas City 43-45¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$7-7.50 per cloth top stave barrel in the East. Alabama Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-3.65 sacked per 100 lbs carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.85-3 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.65-3 in eastern cities; mostly \$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-3.05 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.40-1.60 per standard crate, U.S. No.1 in consuming centers; 80-90¢ f.o.b. Texas points. Virginia various varieties of strawberries ranged 15-17¢ per quart in the East. Missouri Aromas \$6-6.50 per 24-quart crate in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$5-6.50 per standard 45 in city markets; \$2.50-2.65 f.o.b. Brawley. Mississippi Pointed Type cabbage mostly \$4-4.50 per barrel crate in city markets; \$3-3.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Norfolk Section Virginia Pointed Type \$2.25-2.50 in Boston. New York Baldwin apples \$6-6.50 per barrel in New York City; \$2-2.15 f.o.b. for bushel baskets in Rochester. Eastern Winesaps \$2.50-3 per bushel in Philadelphia. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8-9 per barrel in New York. Michigan Baldwins \$2.75 per bushel in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points to 15.01¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.55¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 16.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 15.80¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 1/2¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 19 1/2-20¢; Young Americas, 20-21¢. (Prepared by Bureau of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 44.

Section 1

May 21, 1930.

AGRICULTURAL BILL

The conference report on the \$155,397,770 agriculture appropriation bill, adjusting differences over Senate amendments to the measure, was approved unanimously yesterday by the House. The bill now goes to the President. (Press, May 21.)

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports: "Final action on the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill by Congress soon appeared in prospect as conferees of the House and Senate resumed their discussions yesterday with a free hand as a result of Monday's action by the Senate in releasing its conferees of pledges on the debenture plan and the provision repealing the President's flexible tariff power. Senate Republican leaders are looking forward to an agreement with the House on the items in the bill yet in dispute by Thursday, and to bringing the bill back to the Senate at the end of the week with a report submitting an adjustment of all differences. The Senate is expected to act first, as the House has already voted on and accepted the undisputed portion of the bill as revised in conference and rejected Senate modifications....."

WATERWAYS BILL

The press to-day says: "The Senate commerce committee yesterday compromised one and approved three of the four most bitterly contested provisions of the House rivers and harbors bill, materially improving prospects for passage at this session of Congress. The committee, in executive session, approved Federal operation of the Illinois waterway with unrestricted diversion of Lake Michigan water through the Chicago Drainage Canal by a 10-to-8 vote. It wrote into the measure a substitute for the House provision for Federal operation of the Erie and Oswego Canals in New York State, and approved authorization for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri River channels....."

TRAFFIC JAM COSTS

Traffic congestion costs the American public more than \$2,-000,000,000 annually, aside from losses due to traffic accidents, according to a report of the committee on measures for the relief of traffic congestion of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, made public yesterday. Secretary of Commerce Lamont is chairman of the conference and E.J. Mehren of Chicago heads the traffic congestion committee. The report, with recommendations, will be submitted to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, which has been called by Mr. Lamont to meet at Washington May 27, 28 and 29. Traffic congestion, according to the report, can be alleviated and to a very large degree eliminated by careful study and judicious expenditure for immediate relief measures and permanent improvements and by the sound control of land use. Federal, State, and municipal Governments should give prompt consideration to traffic congestion that will arise through erection of new buildings for governmental use, the report says. (Press, May 21.)

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Agriculture and Industry

An editorial in Kansas City Star for May 14 says: "With corn prices dropping to new low levels for the year last week, the market for all major agricultural commodities is lower than at the same time last year. Cattle are off at least \$2, hogs nearly \$1 and lambs \$5 a hundred. Prices for wheat and corn and oats are from 3 to 5 cents a bushel, hay from \$1 to \$2 a ton, eggs \$2 a case and butterfat 15 cents a pound below the prices prevailing in May, 1929. This condition is not due to over-production except in the case of sheep. ~~It is the result of a general depression which has driven a greater number of farmers to produce more than they can sell.~~ It also demonstrates that there is a definite relation between the prosperity of agriculture and industry. Prices of farm commodities are now reflecting unemployment of labor as men who are not at work are unable to buy more than the mere necessities of food and clothing. The present industrial situation is largely due to the continued lack of buying power of those engaged in agriculture in recent years. If the farming population, which constitutes one-third of the people in the United States, were prosperous it would furnish an excellent market for the product of industry. The unbalanced situation between agriculture and industry is now being corrected not by an increase in the farm income, but by decreased earnings for those engaged in non-agricultural work. Even with the lower prices received for farm products, the farmer who produces the major portion of the food which his family consumes is in a decidedly better situation than the owner of unproductive stocks or an idle factory which has no outlet for its product, or a laborer who is out of employment. The farm laborer never gets into a position where he has to form a bread line. His cash income may not be very attractive during periods of prosperity, but he never suffers from hunger....."

European Federation

An editorial in The Washington Post for May 20 says: "Aristide Briand's plan for a United States of Europe, made public Sunday, gives concrete form to an idea that has been afloat in Europe for many years. The United States of America is a model upon which Europeans have cast envious eyes. Here is a Government composed of 48 separate and individual governments that has stood firmly for more than 150 years and that, in its present development, points the way to the world for efficiency and prosperity. Unquestionably, the American form of government has had more than a little to do with the strides America has made. Europeans have wondered why a union fashioned along lines somewhat similar to those that bind the 48 American State Governments together would not benefit the Old World States, and M. Briand's plan is tendered as a tentative outline of the form such a union might take. Theoretically, an economic union of the European nations should reflect to the economic advantage of Europe. By tearing down artificial customs barriers, improving and extending the machinery for international communication and transportation, providing a common currency, formulating an improved system of international credits to the end that natural resources and markets might better be exploited and breaking down jealousies so that Europe would act as a unit for the common good, the cause of peace would be advanced, trade would be stimulated, intercourse would be extended and general good would result. But a wide gulf separates theory from practice. Is Europe ready for the millennial metamorphosis that M. Briand, in his plan for an economic union, envisages?....."



Food Cost

Approximately one-fourth of all the money spent by the American people is for food products, according to a survey made by General Food Corporation. The annual income of the United States is estimated at from \$78,000,000,000 to \$89,000,000,000, with the value of food purchased placed at \$21,000,000,000, plus \$3,000,000,000 more in products "consumed on premises," including food raised and eaten on farms and not cleared through any market. The retail value of textiles purchased is estimated at \$12,000,000,000 yearly, with automotive expense, including cars, trucks, tires, accessories, gasoline, oil, and maintenance, at about the same figure. Building construction costs range from \$7,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000, according to the survey. Railroads receive between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 in operating income, and the iron and steel industry, not including machinery, is recorded at about \$6,000,000,000. (Press, May 19.)

Wholesale Prices

A check to the recent downward movement of wholesale prices is shown for April by information collected in leading markets of the country by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, based on average prices in 1926 as 100.0, stands at 90.7 for April compared with 90.8 for March, a decrease of only one-tenth of 1 per cent. Compared with April, 1929, with an index number of 96.8, a decrease of nearly 6-1/3 per cent is shown. Based on these figures the purchasing power of the 1926 dollar was \$1.033 in April, 1929, and \$1.103 in April, 1930. Farm products as a group increased over 1 per cent in average prices from March to April, due to advances in corn, cotton, oranges, lemons, hay, onions, and potatoes. April prices were, however, 8-2/3 per cent below those of April, 1929. Foods averaged 3/4 of 1 per cent above the March level, with increases for butter and most corn products. The level for April was, however, over 3 per cent lower than that for the corresponding month of last year. Fuel and lighting materials also averaged higher than in the month before, due mainly to appreciable increases for petroleum products. Hides and leather products were somewhat lower than in March, with decreases shown for most kinds of leather. Textile products also were noticeably lower, due to declines in raw silk and certain woolen and worsted goods. Of the 53 commodities or price series for which comparable information for March and April was collected, increases were shown in 103 instances and decreases in 171 instances. In 276 instances no change in price was reported. Comparing prices in April with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that decreases have taken place in all groups of commodities, such decreases ranging from 1/2 of 1 per cent in the case of housefurnishing goods to 10-1/2 per cent in the case of textile products.

Young Plan and Prosperity

Francis S. Sisson, vice president, Guaranty Trust Company, New York, writes on "The Young Plan's Effect on Our Prosperity," in American Bankers Association Journal for May. Mr. Sisson believes that insofar as America's prosperity depends on finding new markets abroad and holding tightly to old ones, the Young plan is held to provide a powerful stimulant. He says in part: "The Young plan, with its promise of considerable international financing over the next few years, has given us a new set of factors to work with in computing the possible curve of American prosperity. Barring a major political upheaval the prospect inspires optimism. This is assuming, of course, that our prosperity henceforth will depend, more than ever before, on the healthy growth of our

foreign trade, a view that is not unanimous but is spreading. We know, for instance, that Germany is expected to pay her creditors an average of 2,000,000,000 gold marks annually for the next 37 years, and slightly more than 1,500,000,000 marks annually for 22 years more. We know that she can do this only by exporting each year several billion marks more in goods and services than she imports, or borrow the money. She must maintain a favorable trade balance year in and year out equal to the amount of the Young plan payment plus interest on her present obligations abroad, or borrow the money. In round numbers, this balance or borrowing must total, from the start, 2,000,000,000 marks plus 1,000,000,000 marks, or 3,000,000,000 altogether, each year. The one billion marks represent the estimated interest item on previous loans abroad, largely the result of the fact that Germany has met payments under the Dawes plan by borrowing, chiefly in the United States. Only about a third of these foreign loans actually flowed back to creditor nations in reparation payments. The other two-thirds was used to rehabilitate German industry. Incidentally, it is often argued that Germany's large-scale borrowings in various foreign countries are a source of strength, just as a bank's debts to depositors are counted among its resources. Out of these facts it seems reasonable to draw a conclusion, namely, that for the time being at least, Germany will not be able to build up a yearly favorable trade balance large enough to meet her foreign obligations. She must continue to meet her obligations, both reparations and interest, by borrowing abroad."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Alfred Judson Henry, of the Weather Bureau, is attempting to give the public something to say about the weather besides the trite expressions that are heard every day. In an 80-page pamphlet he tells just how weather forecasts are made. The information is presented in the belief that 'many persons have an abiding interest in the scientific work of the Federal Government.' It might be more correct to say that many persons have an abiding interest in the weather, and feel they have a grievance against the forecaster when his predictions run awry. Why do the weather prophets wish to give away their secrets? Since the art of weather forecasting was first practiced the public has imputed uncanny powers to the 'weather man.' He has frequently been suspected of supernatural alliances, and whether or not at fault he is often blamed for inclemencies....The publication of Mr. Henry's pamphlet seems to indicate a new approach to the public....The bureau's disavowal of any desire to enable laymen to forecast for themselves carries with it an unexpressed plea for greater tolerance for the professional. Let the public understand how pressure, temperature, direction and speed of wind, the appearance of the sky, and the general state of the weather is charted in every locality; how the forecaster compares to-day's charts with those of previous days and forms conclusions which go out to the public in every newspaper. Give the public a little 'inside dope' on how the weather made in the forecaster's office may be completely upset by unforeseen local conditions without his consent. It's about time the Weather Bureau was coming to the defense of its abused meteorologists."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 20.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.75-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7.75-9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-12.25; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-10.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9-9.90; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.65-3 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$2-2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-3 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-2.65 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Cobblers \$6.50-7.50 per stave barrel in the East. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.70-3.75 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4-6 per standard 45 in city markets; \$2.60-2.65 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-1.60 per standard crate, U.S. No. 1, in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. commercial pack in Crystal City. Virginia various varieties of strawberries 8-20¢ per quart in city markets. Kentucky Aromas \$6-6.50 per 24-quart crate in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples \$6-6.25 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets \$2-2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$4-4.50 per barrel crate in the Middle West; \$3 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Young Americas, 20-21¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 15.09¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.54¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 16.22¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 15.81¢.

Grain prices quoted: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 red winter, Chicago \$1.10; St. Louis, \$1.15; Kansas City \$1.10-1.12. No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 77¢; Minneapolis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 74-75¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 77-80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78-80¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -42¢; Minneapolis 35-37¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 45.

Section 1

May 22, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports: "Nearing a final agreement, conferees on the tariff bill yesterday agreed to throw out the Senate's export debenture amendment which is opposed by President Hoover and the House. Making further concessions to the House, Senate conferees agreed to eliminate the Senate's duty of 30 cents an ounce on silver, and the amendment permitting free entry of cement for State and municipal public works, leaving stand a rate of 6 cents a hundred pounds on all cement. House managers receded, however, and allowed a rate of \$1 per 1,000 board feet to be placed on fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, and larch lumber, despite defeat recently on the House floor of a levy of 75 cents on these softwoods. The Senate bill carried a rate of \$1.50 per 1,000 feet. The House group would not accept that part of the Senate's lumber amendment applying duty to railroad ties and telephone and telegraph poles of all kinds of wood, and this section was eliminated.....Yesterday's work of the conference committee left only a compromise on the flexible clause and some minor administrative provisions standing in the way of a complete agreement and report of the measure to the Senate....."

THE RETIREMENT BILL

Senate and House conferees yesterday signed the conference report on the new Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The conferees made two further changes in the bill yesterday. One provides that no annuity shall exceed three-fourths of the average salary received by the employee in the last five years of service. This supplanted a provision which said that the annuity should not exceed compensation for that period. The second change provides that the bill shall take effect on July 1....."

MARGARINE MEN MEET

The Institute of Margarine Manufacturers will open a two-day convention to-day at Washington, to decide important questions relative to future growth of the industry, according to the press.

BRITISH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A London dispatch to-day reports that the Conservatives launched a vigorous attack on the Department of Agriculture when the estimates for that branch of Government came before the House of Commons yesterday. The report says: "Sir George Courthope moved for a reduction in the estimates, on the ground that conditions of British agriculture were worse than ever before in history. Great Britain had become a convenient dumping ground for the surplus products of other countries, he charged. The Conservatives suggested the Government should restrict importation of competitive articles produced under cheap labor conditions and suggested restriction of imports of fruit and vegetables within the first month of the British crop of the same articles."

SWEDEN'S POPULATION.

A Stockholm dispatch to-day reports that Sweden's census, just completed, shows that the population is 6,120,080. During 1929 the number increased 14,890, which is considered an exceptionally low figure.

German
Wool
Industry

A German correspondent of The Pastoral Review (Melbourne) for April 16 says: "Tremendous changes have taken place in commercial spheres since 1914, and the German wool industry has not escaped the consequences of this general move. Methods of conducting wool importing and topmaking business have been greatly altered, and in the opinion of some whose knowledge of the subject is unrivaled, the evolutionary process is still proceeding. It will be well to bear in mind that any differences between present and former conditions have not been brought about in revolutionary fashion. There has been a gradual abandoning of old views, and this makes it all the more difficult to decide whether present tendencies are progressive or otherwise. The fact that things have changed almost imperceptibly may leave one with the impression that the industry is working on sound lines, but it may be appropriately asked what the future will have in store if the present developments continue....The slump in wool is appalling to the trade here. The turnover being so small, the market is very unsettled and much distress is evident. Those suffer least, particularly in the worsted section, who work tooth and nail to lower values still further, although yarn prices have not receded in comparison with tops, which can be bought a good deal below average quotations. It looks as if the further drop is gradually bringing about a more acceptable relationship between the raw material and top values. However, this must be taken 'cum grano salis.' Let us hope the reaction which will set in will not be too strong, and again disturb a market suffering keenly from the want of stability."

Lamb
Prices

An editorial in National Wool Grower for May says: "Lamb prices can not stay down because they are below the cost of production. This is the statement and view of many capable students of sheep affairs. The idea is reasonable, logical and reassuring, but just how does the principle operate? It is almost axiomatic to say that no commodity will continue to be produced for sale at a figure below the approximate average cost of production. This, however, means that unprofitable prices result in diminished production, which means a stronger demand in relation to supply and a return to prices that permit or promote production. This course of affairs may be, and usually is, very long continued. The survivors of the process are ultimately saved, but in the meantime a great many are wiped out. Therefore, it can not properly be expected or assumed that lamb prices must quickly return to a profitable basis. It is quite probable, however, that supplies will so quickly be diminished in the markets that a normal relation to demand will be reestablished and better prices restored."

Rural
Social
Changes

Dr. C. J. Galpin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, writes at length on what is happening in American rural life to-day, in The American Journal of Sociology for May. Doctor Galpin feels that the economic jolt of the last ten years has opened the farmer's eyes to the futility of acquiring the effective tools of labor, without understanding the processes of national housekeeping. The farmer has, therefore, shifted his serious thinking to the nature of the society in which as a human being he lives; and he appears virtually to have made up his mind to shoulder his way squarely into this society of equals, and secure 'parity' with his fellow men. This is the great rural social change coming to the surface during the year. Farmers have lost their old faith for happiness in the finality of hard work and a good crop, and are seeking a new faith among the doctrines of practical humanism.

Tea Consumption

About 30,000,000,000 cups of tea are served annually in this country to upwards of 50,000,000 people, the cost of which consumption is placed at \$75,000,000. Yearly tea consumption in the United States is less than one pound per capita, compared with Australia's per capita consumption of 11 pounds, England's eight pounds and Canada's six. Experts estimate that there are one billion tea drinkers in the world who consume 300 billion cups of tea annually. (Soda Foundain, Mar.)

Tobacco Cooperation

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for April 12 says: "It was indeed great good news for tobacco farmers which came out of South Carolina last week--namely, that with 22,584 acres of tobacco already signed up, the campaign still going strong, and the cooperation and support of the Federal Farm Board fully assured, South Carolina will this year effect an organization for cooperative selling of tobacco. Meanwhile the Virginia Extension Service in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board is carrying on an effective and well planned campaign for educating Virginia farmers as to the possibilities of cooperative marketing under Federal Farm Board guidance, and a similar campaign will soon begin in North Carolina. Every important farm product needs some improvement in its marketing system. But there are a few products in which the marketing system is so absolutely unscientific and unjustifiable as to cry aloud for wholesale remedy.....Some have thought that cooperative marketing of tobacco could not come back. Now South Carolina has already brought it back. With the powerful financial backing of the Federal Farm Board and the equally important expert guidance furnished for avoiding previous mistakes, we expect to see cooperative marketing of tobacco in the next three years established on a satisfactory and enduring basis."

Tuberculosis Eradication in Wisconsin

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for April 22 says: "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer is proud of the State and Federal Government's record of progress in the campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from our herds of cattle and hogs. We are pleased, also, to be able to give our readers in this issue a picture of the work done up to the present time. Human health has been menaced with tuberculosis for hundreds of years. The health records of this State show that in 1908 the death rate from tuberculosis was 109 per 10,000 population. In 1928, by dint of constant and divers campaign measures, the State death loss from this disease had fallen to 59 per 10,000. The campaign against bovine tuberculosis has had and still has an important economic significance, but behind it all has been the upbuilding of a higher tone of human health through purer milk. Figures derived from official test records in the Wisconsin campaign show that it has been possible to reduce the number of reacting cattle from 27 per 1,000 head to less than two per 1,000 head in 10 years' time....."

Tung Oil Industry in Florida

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 1 says: "Founding of the tung oil industry in Florida, on a businesslike basis, was announced in this newspaper yesterday through an authoritative statement, made by Isaac Van Horn, of Polk City, Fla.....Establishment of this tung oil industry in Florida, where proved advantages exist for the growing of tung trees, from the nuts of which oil of finest quality is extracted, is entirely feasible, from every essential point of view. It is proposed that this industry shall be operated in Florida, from start to finish,

from the growing of tung oil nut trees to the extraction of the oil, refining same and transportation to markets everywhere that there is use for this particular oil, supplies of which come exclusively from China, where the tung oil industry, such as it is, has been established for centuries. Growing of tung trees in Florida means employment of thousands of acres of adaptable land in this State, land not cultivated, but larger areas that can be brought into cultivation. This does not imply land speculation--it should mean the utmost of caution in the matter of purchase and utilization of land for tung tree groves....."

Turkey Industry in Texas

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 26 says: "The need for better finishing of Texas turkeys is already recognized; the A. and M. College in cooperation with the Farm Board plans to hold a turkey grading school some time this summer; with the cooperation of the producers and the adoption of standard grades it will be possible to overcome the market prejudice against Texas turkeys so that they will no longer suffer in comparison with turkets from other sections. Texas and its neighbors ship 65 per cent of the country's turkey crop, according to a representative of the Produce Dealers' Association. The Texas crop brings \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and Oklahoma perhaps one-third to one-half as much. It has become too important to be handled in the old slipshod manner of poor turkeys poorly graded. The coordination of the present co-ops and the adoption of definite standards would be a wholesome influence in making this industry more profitable to all concerned. With Texas' great distances, the help of a competent representative of the Farm Board is almost indispensable in attaining the degree of coordination that is essential to producers all over the State; at least until the producers' organizations are lined up together as they desire to be."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "The criticism of the administration of the Federal food and drug act in connection with the importation of ergot was not stopped with the ruling of the District Court of Appeals, upholding the authority of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture to determine whether or not ergot offered for importation is adulterated or misbranded.....In justice to the Food and Drug Administration, to protect the public if it is being endangered with impure or adulterated drugs and to quiet the uneasiness resulting from the controversy if there is no basis for the charges, such an investigation should be undertaken."

An editorial in The Nation for May 31 says: ".....The administration has already expressed its willingness to have its methods of carrying out the law looked into, and we believe that Senator McNary should now promptly proceed with the further hearings that he promised last February to conduct if they were requested by the physicians of the country."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 21;--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7.75-9.75; heifers (850 lbs.down) good and choice \$10-12; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75-10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.80-10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50-10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (84 lbs.down) \$9.25-10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.06-3/8-1.08-3/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.15; Kansas City \$1.10-1.12; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.03-1.03¹/₂; St. Louis \$1.03; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 68¹/₂-70¹/₂¢; Kansas City 73-74¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77¹/₂-80¹/₄¢; Minneapolis 73¹/₂-77¹/₂¢; Kansas City 77-79¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40-41¹/₄¢; Minneapolis 36-37¹/₂¢; Kansas City 42-42¹/₂¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$2.70-2.95 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.95-2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-3 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-2.65 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Cobblers \$5.50-7 per stave barrel in the East. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-3.75 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4-5.50 per standard 45 in city markets; \$2.25-2.40 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-1.75 per standard crate, U.S. No.1 in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. commercial pack in Crystal City. Virginia various varieties of strawberries 8-18¢ per quart in city markets. Kentucky Aromas \$6-6.50 per 24-crate in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-6 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets \$2-2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$3.25-4.25 per barrel crate in the Middle West; \$2.25-2.65 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¹/₂¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 19¹/₂-20¢; Young Americas, 20-21¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 15.13¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 18.34¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 16.29¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 15.87¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 46.

Section 1

May 23, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff conferees yesterday considered a proposed compromise on the flexible tariff, but deferred action until to-day, when they hope to reach an agreement on the item and wind up their work on the Hawley-Smoot bill. (Press, May 23.)

CAPITAL PARK BILL

Congressional action on the Capper-Cramton park bill was completed yesterday, and the measure now goes to President Hoover for his signature. The measure, sponsored in the House by Representative Louis Cramton of Michigan, and in the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, provides for a mighty park development program in and near Washington, one calling for an outlay of something like \$33,500,000 by the Federal and District Governments and the States of Maryland and Virginia. (Press, May 23.)

TELEVISION PERFORMANCE

A Schenectady, N. Y., dispatch to the press to-day reports that television images performed on a theater screen there yesterday. The report says: "It was a great day for Dr. E. F. W. Alexander, who has given these ethereal actors the proper electrical nourishment in the laboratory of the General Electric Company, so that they might grow from dwarfs to the size of real Hollywood stars. They winked and blinked, as if bidding for a welcome into American homes.....Vaudeville teams bantered back and forth by television. One member performed and joked before the televisor, while the other replied from the stage. Duets were sung by vocalists a mile apart. The theater orchestra in the pit was directed by a conductor who waved his baton on the screen."

NEW GASOLINE BLEND

A Tulsa, Okla., dispatch to the press to-day reports: "Discovery of a more powerful gasoline, a blend especially for automobiles, was announced yesterday at the National Gasoline Association's annual convention. The mixture restores what the motorist likes to call 'the old-fashioned goodness' in gasoline, by which he means quick, easy starting in cold weather. It is described also as adding power which the 'old-time' gasoline never had and as increasing the available gasoline supply. The blending formula is a gift to the petroleum industry, in the form of Bulletin No. 14 from the Department of Engineering Research of the University of Michigan. It is non-commercial, any one who wishes being free to use it....."

PORTO RICO FARM FUNDS

A San Juan dispatch to-day says: "With \$5,437,000 out of the \$6,000,000 appropriated by Congress for farm rehabilitation, approved in loans to 2,901 farmers up to May 1, Lieut. Col. C. S. Ridley, acting for the Porto Rican Rehabilitation Commission, composed of the Secretaries of War, the Treasury, and Agriculture, predicts the exhaustion of the funds by July 1....."

Land Ownership George S. Wehrwein writes at length of "Land Ownership, Utilization and Taxation in Bayfield County, Wisconsin," in The Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics for May. The 13-page article is summarized as follows: "There is a close relationship between the ownership of land and tax delinquency. Owners who are utilizing the land and who are receiving an adequate income from it are generally paying their taxes or they clear up the delinquency before they lose title to their property. Operated farms, resorts and standing timber belong to this class. Private tax certificate buyers find it profitable to buy certificates on such land. On the other hand, owners of land which is awaiting a use, or those who are not using it, have no annual income from such property. Taxes have to be paid out of other sources of income and are paid or permitted to go delinquent depending upon the financial ability or the willingness of the owner to carry the land until it can be used. Land held for sale, vacant and abandoned farms and, as a rule, the cut-over land owned by lumber companies are in this class. A larger proportion of such lands are permitted to go delinquent and more of them revert to the county than is the case with lands in use."

Pigeons in California An editorial in The Pennsylvania Farmer for May 24 says: "In our issue of April 12 we stated that 'genuine wild pigeons' had appeared in large numbers in California, where they were doing much damage to vineyards. Our information was derived from a man just back from California and from articles in the papers of that State. Our statement was promptly and properly challenged, as it indicated clearly that the California pigeons are the passenger pigeons once so numerous in central and eastern States. After some correspondence we now have information which shows that our statement was incorrect. Let us quote from a letter by H. C. Bryant, in charge of education and research in the Division of Fish and Game of the California Department of Natural Resources: 'The birds referred to in the newspapers the last few months are band-tailed pigeons, birds which commonly feed on acorns and birds which are limited to the western United States. Band-tailed pigeons were given total protection in 1913, at which time they were found in small numbers, since they had neither season nor bag limit. It has taken them nearly twenty years to appear in sufficient numbers so that there is complaint of damage to agriculture. Please help to refute the misstatements in magazines which have led people to believe that the passenger pigeon had been refound in California. This is not true. Our western pigeon, however much like the eastern bird, does have a square-ended tail and a black band across the tail which gives it its name.' So the fate of the passenger pigeon remains a mystery; but we hope this correction is fair and ample." (The former item referred to was quoted in Daily Digest of May 8.)

Rural and Urban Consciousness Two profound political changes are likely to result in the United States from the growing group-consciousness of rural and urban Americans, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, told Wisconsin's weekly newspaper editors at a conference of the Wisconsin Press Association held recently in Madison. Far-reaching political realignments and a shifting of discussion to an entirely new set of issues are the changes that he forecast. "One can not sit through the national conventions of our two major political parties without realizing that there is more in common between the city men in both parties than there is between the city men and the country men in either party," he declared.

"If each party," Dr. Frank continued, "must rest content with a mere opportunistic horse-trading between rural interests, the Nation must resign itself to a future marked by an increasing paralysis of statesmanship. I doubt that the Nation will go on indefinitely with both its major parties relatively paralyzed by this international conflict of rural and urban interests....The real issue arising out of the conflict between rural and urban America is that rural America is what is left of the simple, pastoral, individualistic America in terms of which the philosophy and forms and methods of American political and economic life were devised by the fathers. Urban America represents the increasingly complicated, technical, corporate civilization which has been produced on this continent by science and machine. Rural America is having a hard time to make ends meet because it is trying to lead a simple life in a complicated age, because it is trying to hang on to hand production in a technical age, and because it is trying to remain individualistic in a corporate age. And despite the increasing use of machinery on the farm and the fostering of cooperative organization, this is still a fairly accurate picture of its plight."

Tobacco in
Argentina

La Prensa, Buenos Aires, for January 10 states that the Ministry of Agriculture, desirous of introducing better varieties of tobacco in the Republic, has distributed 84,000 seedlings among 12 tobacco growers of the Province of Corrientes. Each planter received between 1,400 to 10,000 plants, according to the amount of land he had under cultivation.

Veterinary
Work in
Oregon

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 20 says: "Dairymen who are members of the State association feel that something of a 'shake-up' in the manner of handling disease and prevention work is due in Oregon. 'County veterinarians are not doing a satisfactory job of testing for t. b.,' reported the committee on disease control at the association's annual meeting on Coos bay; and went on to say that the association 'is much dissatisfied with the attitude of the livestock sanitary board and the results and progress they are getting, and suggests a different attitude.' The organized dairymen think that Oregon should have become an accredited State before this--a condition that would save money by not having to test every year, that would obviate testing out-of-State sales, and that would protect the people of the cities. They think it 'apparent that county veterinarians are testing merely the large herds and those easy to reach,' and they propose to ask the legislature for laws under which special deputies on full time and with no conflicting interests would do the work. In the light of their experience they feel that abortion control work should not be put in the hands of practicing veterinarians, but that the wishes of the majority in any area as to deputies should be carried out. The present system of requiring a licensed veterinarian to do the bleeding (for the blood test) is declared contrary to the spirit of the law and a hindrance in cleaning up this costly disease. The association recommended that a large and representative committee appear before the livestock sanitary board at its next meeting, and if necessary, prepare and secure passage of 'such measures as they see fit.'"

World
Population

Robert R. Kuczynski is the author of an extensive article on "The World's Future Population" in The New Republic for May 7. He says in part: "The present population of the world numbers about 1,800 millions. It is very unevenly distributed over the earth. On the average, about thirty-four persons occupy each square mile of the planet. In the United

States the rate is about forty, in England it approximates 700, in the Commonwealth of Australia it is only two. If the whole earth were as densely settled as England, there would be thirty-seven billion inhabitants, or twenty times the present population.....The earth's population capacity is first limited by the potential agricultural resources. The surface of the earth is equal to thirty-three or thirty-four billion acres. How much of this is arable? Sir George Knibbs makes an allowance of one-half 'for rocky, for mountainous, desert and cold regions, for woods and forests, for roads and railways, for factory and residence purposes.' Professor East believes that 60 per cent should be deducted for nontillable soil. The arable land would, then, amount to thirteen or seventeen billion acres. How many acres does it take to support an individual? East believes two and a half acres to be the minimum for the earth as a whole, and he bases this belief on the assumption that in pre-war times Germany 'cultivated about two acres for each man supported by her own agriculture, France two and three-tenths acres, Italy two and four-tenths acres and Belgium one and seven-tenths acres.' But this assumption is erroneous. Germany, for instance, with a population of sixty-five millions, cultivated about eighty million acres. She was certainly not self-supporting. But the nutritive value of the food she imported for men and animals amounted to 10 per cent only of the total consumption. She, therefore, really cultivated one and four-tenths acres only for each person supported by her own agriculture, and not two acres. East, by putting the tillable soil of the earth at thirteen billion acres as a maximum, and the average requirements for each person at at least two and a half acres, reaches the conclusion that the earth can support not more than five billion inhabitants. If, on the other hand, one assumes that there are fifteen billion acres of arable land and that one and a half acres on an average are sufficient to support an individual, the maximum population would not have to be placed at less than ten billions. In submitting this alternative computation, I do not venture to say that the earth actually might comfortably carry ten billion people. The object of my computation was merely to show: (1) that East is wrong in assuming 'that the world can sustain only 5,000 million people, unless unforeseen radical discoveries in science bring about revolutionary changes in our economic system'; (2) that every estimate which would put the population capacity of our agricultural resources at considerably more than ten billions would be unsound....As matters stand, there is no real danger of a general overpopulation. Mankind will probably increase much slower than most people nowadays believe. The Anglo-Saxons, the Germans, the Scandinavians and the French will very likely retrogress in the course of this century, and since the Slavs and some other races will continue to grow, the proportion of the Teutonic and the French races will diminish even much quicker than their absolute numbers. It is hard to see how this process might effectively be stopped."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Pennsylvania Farmer for May 24 says: "The Department of Agriculture renders a conspicuous public service when it tells the world that both white and whole wheat breads are wholesome foods. It is high time that science corroborates human experience in regard to bread, meat and some other things. Let us hope that science will find that pie, strawberry shortcake and all the old-fashioned good things

are all right when used in proper relation to other parts of the diet. We are agin all food fads and faddists. We hope that science and common sense will expose the folly of the fads and the ignorance of the faddists. The best way is to eat in moderation a variety of foods and then forget about it. Nobody can have good digestion if he constantly worries about what he has eaten or is going to eat."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 22.--Livestock prices quoted: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.75-14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.75-10; heifers (850 lbs.down) good and choice \$10-12; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75-10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-10.05; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (84 lbs.down) \$9.35-10.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.09-5/8-1.11-5/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.14-1.16; Kansas City \$1.10-1.12; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.06; Kansas City 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 70-72¢; Kansas City 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79-80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 76-79¢; Kansas City 78-80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41-41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38¢; Kansas City 42-43¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$6.75-7.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.40-3.65 per 100 lbs. sacked carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.90 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-2.95 in eastern cities; \$1.95-2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-3 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.50-2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Virginia various varieties of strawberries brought 10-15¢ per quart in the East. Missouri Aromas \$6-6.50 per 24-quart crate in Chicago; \$5.50 f.o.b. Monett. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4-5 per standard 45 in city markets; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-1.75 per standard crate U.S. No.1 in consuming centers; mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Laredo. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-6 per barrel in New York City and Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8-9.

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Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Young Americas, 20-21¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 47.

Section 1

May 24, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The conferees on the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, which has been before Congress for more than sixteen months, completed their work yesterday by agreeing to retain, with slight change, the flexible provision which authorizes the President to increase or reduce rates by 50 per cent upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The agreement restricts the powers of the President to some degree and enlarges those of the commission. In the opinion of administration leaders the bill as reshaped in conference will be acceptable to the President, and they predicted that it will be signed and become a law by the middle of June. Under the flexible tariff provisions of the present law, the President has power, upon report of the commission, to increase or decrease a rate not to exceed 50 per cent. The limit of increase is retained in the compromise section, but the commission must determine the exact increase or decrease to be made. The authority of the President in this respect is limited to acceptance or disapproval of the recommendations of the commission. (Press, May 24)

CACTUS BILL

The Lea bill, to extend by five years the time for successors of the late Luther Burbank to comply with conditions under which the plant wizard was authorized to select public land for experiments in the culture of spineless cactus, was passed Friday by the House and sent to the Senate. (Press, May 24).

MEMORIAL BRIDGE ROAD

Representative Moore of Virginia yesterday introduced a bill instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and prepare plans for the location of an approach road to the Arlington Memorial Bridge. (Press, May 24.)

FOREIGN WHEAT BLOC

A Belgrade dispatch to-day says: "An economic rapprochement between Hungary and the Little Entente nations will be the principal subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Little Entente next month in Prague. It is reported that Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and founder of the Little Entente, has withdrawn his opposition to a plan for a wheat bloc by Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary since the Paris agreement has removed so many points of friction between Czechoslovakia and Hungary...."

ARGENTINE BULL DIES

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day says: "The death here of the world's highest-priced bull has just been reported to the Argentine Rural Society. Faithful 20 was grand champion shorthorn of the 1925 cattle show in Buenos Aires. He was sold at public auction for 152,000 pesos (\$64,539). The Rural Society also reports the death on an Argentinian estancia of Saint Fagan's Paxolite, the grand champion Hereford bull of the 1928 Royal Exposition in England."

LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

A Cairo dispatch to the press of May 23 states that the Egyptian Government is asking for 50,000 pounds (Egyptian), worth \$247,000 at par, for continuing the fight against the locusts in Sina where the situation is again serious.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business or organization. The author provides a detailed explanation of the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the importance of consistency and accuracy in the process.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It discusses the various methods used to collect and analyze data, emphasizing the importance of consistency and accuracy in the process. The author provides a detailed explanation of the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the importance of consistency and accuracy in the process.

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Section 2

Grape
Problems

An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for May 17 says: "Horace H. Allen writes in to say that most of the talk of the Grape Plan has been directed to the raisin growers and to the San Joaquin Valley. He says: 'The table grape and juice grape growers are just as much interested as the raisin growers and while it is possible that the sign-up in Fresno and contiguous territory covers all three crops I can not help wondering why no attention has been paid to the Napa, Sonoma, Livermore and Santa Clara Valleys where thousands of acres are devoted to raising juice grapes.' Thank you Mr. Allen. You are right, of course, and the same complaint might be made for Solano and Mendocino and southern California and many other regions. The intent, of course, has not been to neglect these regions, but to concentrate first on the territory where the greatest difficulties lie. It is understood that the problem of the juice and table grape growers lies principally in the San Joaquin Valley where there is a tonnage of white grapes which may jump three ways--to juice, to table uses, to raisins. The Federal Farm Board, viewing the problem as a whole, proposes to add a fourth outlet for these-- by-products. By putting some of them into by-products and by allowing some to hang on the vines the table grape market and the juice grape market may be saved. In the grape business we are all our brother's keeper, and all must cooperate together or all must go down together. Grape growers are all at sea in a lifeboat which floats on a flood of overproduction. To use an old phrase: they are all in the same boat. Obviously they must all row in the same direction. In the Fresno region the problem has been more acute because of the triple capacity of the grapes grown and because of the economic troubles which have descended on Sun-Maid. It has been the feeling of this paper that if the Fresno district will do its part that the other regions can be counted on to do theirs. And we have every faith that Fresno will do hers.

Loans for
Farmers

Benjamin M. Anderson, Economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, on May 16 spoke on "Liquid Reserves for Agriculture" before the Tennessee Bankers Association at Knoxville. He is quoted in Manufacturers Record for May 22, in part, as follows: "Agriculture has much to learn from industry and commerce in the matter of financial technique. Liquid investments and the importance of liquidity are little understood in agricultural regions. Rather, as intelligent men, our farmers invest in the things they know and understand -- namely, land and mortgages on land. The farmer with surplus funds thinks first of land. If he is an old man or a very conservative man, he lends to some other farmer on mortgage security to enable him to buy land. Both of these investments are socially approved in the community as proper things for a conservative, substantial man to do. The foundation of a speculative boom in farm lands is thus to be found in practices and ideals which constitute the conservative wisdom of an agricultural community. In individual cases, it often is wise to buy land or to lend on farm mortgages. But when an agricultural community as a whole receives a large volume of new funds through a sharp rise in prices of farm products, a sharp rise in land prices is almost inevitable. Mortgages are not paid off. Rather, active and successful farmers use their profits as margins and buy more land, partly on borrowed money. The more prudent elements of the community distrust the higher values at first, but as actual sales at higher prices take place in sufficient number, new standards

are created and the community comes to believe in the permanence of the new values. New loan standards are also created. Perspective is lost. It is easy to go into debt for the purchase of land and finally a boom psychology is created in which the whole structure, both of land values and of loans on land, may become very unreasonably high. When reaction comes, such communities are very ill prepared to meet it....In what shall the farmer invest the surplus funds that come in good years?..... The country banker, supplementing his information by consulting his city correspondent, will be the farmer's best adviser in matters of this kind....Local mortgages, however good, do not meet the requirement of liquidity, and while excellent as a source of income for retired farmers, do not constitute a suitable emergency reserve for the active farmer....."

Uruguayan
Agricultural
Census

Acting in accordance with a law of January 7, 1913, which specifies that the Uruguayan Office of Economics and the Agricultural Statistics take a general industrial census every five years, the National Council of Administration has issued a decree providing for an agricultural and livestock census of Uruguay from April 30 to May 30, 1930, and has authorized an expenditure of 20,000 pesos for this purpose. (Bul. of Pan American Union, May)

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post for May 22 says: "President Hoover is reported to be contemplating creation of a National timber conservation board. As Secretary of Commerce he was chairman of the national committee on wood utilization, whose purpose was to bring about more efficient use of forest products and to promote commercial forestry. The President is fully aware of the dangers involved in the present reckless exploitation of timber resources, and sees the need for immediate remedial action. The advisability of conserving the American timber supply is well understood. But no satisfactory plan to stop overproduction of timber and to provide for reforestation of denuded areas has been evolved.....One other factor is of considerable importance. The Department of Agriculture is advocating that marginal lands now producing crops be planted to timber. Efforts are being made to establish the timber-growing industry on a commercial scale. This would not only relieve agriculture of many uneconomical producers, but it would tend to stop soil erosion and flooding. When the market is glutted with virgin timber, however, there is little incentive for planting of commercial forests. So the premature cutting and other wasteful methods continue in effect. The Government has a direct interest in an investigation of the timber problem, since it is the largest single owner of forest land in the country. But the indirect interest of the Government in preservation of a timber supply, in the protection of watersheds and flood control, is probably more significant. These are national problems which none but the Government is competent to handle. The public would heartily approve the appointment of a timber conservation board, and the lumbering industry would be happy to cooperate with it."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 23: Livestock prices quoted: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-14.50; cows, good and choice \$8-10; heifers (850 lbs.down) good and choice \$10-12; vealers good and choice \$10.50-13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75-10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs good and choice (84 lbs.down) \$9.35-10.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ -1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.14-1.17; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.05-1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City \$1.08-1.10; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73-74¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78-3/8-80¢; Minneapolis 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41-41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ -37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 41¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$2.50-2.90 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.85-2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.65-2.80 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Cobblers \$6-7 per cloth-top barrel in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-1.75 per standard crate, U.S. No.1, in consuming centers; \$1.25 f.o.b. Laredo. Virginia Pointed Type cabbage 75¢-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi pointed type \$3.50-4 per barrel crate in Pittsburgh; \$1.75-2 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4-5 per standard 45 in city markets; \$1.60-1.85 f.o.b. Brawley. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-6 per barrel in New York City. Michigan Baldwins \$2.75 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 15.07¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.28¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 16.29¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 15.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 33¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Young Americas, 20-21¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 48

Section 1

May 26, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports that President Hoover and Republican tariff leaders in Congress reached an accord late yesterday on the new flexible tariff provision of the Hawley-Smoot measure and it will be submitted to the Senate to-day without change.

THE RETIREMENT BILL

The press to-day says: "The conference report on the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill will be called up in the Senate to-day, Chairman Dale, of the civil service committee, announced yesterday. Approval of the report by the Senate will complete congressional action on the bill, and the measure then will go to the White House for the President's signature. The House gave final approval to the bill on Thursday. "

SOUTHERN FRUIT POOL

An Atlanta dispatch May 25 says: "Representatives of departments of agriculture of seven Southern States voted unanimously on Saturday to attempt organization of a South-wide cooperative marketing association for fruits and vegetables, through co-operation with the Federal Farm Board and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The representatives were either commissioners of agriculture or directors of marketing bureaus for their States and adopted resolutions that the present system of marketing fruits and vegetables is not satisfactory, due to 'keen competition between districts and States.' The agricultural experts voted to have Harry D. Wilson, Agricultural Commissioner of Louisiana and president of the Southern Agricultural Commissioners' Association, and W. A. Graham, North Carolina Agricultural Commissioner, arrange a conference between the commissioners and Federal agencies as soon as possible."

CONSTRUCTION WORK

The valuation of new contracts let for public works and utilities construction in the United States during the first four months of the present year as \$452,910,000 was announced yesterday by Secretary of Commerce Lamont. He said that the total was 30 per cent in excess of similar contracts let during the same period last year. The record was declared to be "a significant and highly gratifying advance, indicating effective cooperation of all concerned" in President Hoover's effort to stimulate general business. The largest single item in the department's compilation was furnished by the road-building program, the total expenditure on which for the first four months was indicated at \$196,678,000 against \$142,000,000 during the same period last year...."

UNEMPLOYMENT RESEARCH

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that the Julius Rosenwald Fund yesterday announced a \$75,000 appropriation for a study of the causes of seasonal unemployment in the Philadelphia area, and the development of means to regulate employment that may benefit the entire Nation.

Section 2

East African Coffee Coffee, Kenya's chief crop, which in recent years has suffered heavily from the mealy bug, is now threatened by another bug of a species not yet determined, according to The African World of May 10. The report says: "This pest feeds on the flower buds and other tender parts of the plant. Although not yet general, the pest has appeared on plantations in the best coffee areas and is causing uneasiness."

Employment and Un-employment William A. Berridge, economist of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, writes of employment and unemployment in The American Journal of Sociology for May. The year 1929 was chiefly characterized by a high level of factory employment and payrolls, according to the author. How high they were is better measured by indices adjusted to the U.S. Censuses of Manufactures, than by unadjusted "link-chain" indices. The slump late in 1929 carried factory employment and pay rolls in December down to a point abreast of their low of two years before but above those of mid-1924 and far above 1921. Railroad personnel enjoyed better employment in 1929 than in 1928, though less good than in other recent years owing chiefly to technological displacement; but their earnings were very large. Anthracite miners suffered somewhat in loss of employment and more in loss of income because of part-timing. Lack of direct information on nation-wide building employment will, it is hoped, be remedied soon. The Federal Government had success in measuring other non-factory employments in 1929. Progress has been made in the direct measure of unemployment through several local surveys and completion of plans for the 1930 Census of Unemployment; but unemployment volume is still unknown.

Hydro-Electric Power Harry W. Laidler writes of "Cheap Power in Ontario" in The New Republic for May 21. Mr. Laidler tells the main facts about the development of the Ontario system, and summarizes the results of recent investigations by competent and impartial economists into the rates charged in Ontario and in New York State. He says in part: "To-day the commission supplies electricity to approximately 600 municipalities within its borders. It owns and operates the hydro-electric generating plants and transmits electricity to the borders of municipalities, while the latter take charge of the distribution of electrical energy to the ultimate consumer. Thus a partnership has been entered into between the provincial body and the municipalities, in which the local and provincial bodies perform the services for which each is best fitted. The commission likewise stands ready at any time to help the municipalities in their financing and engineering programs and to perform specific tasks in engineering for the province when requested so to do. At the end of the fiscal year 1928, the commission reported investments of \$211,000,000, and the local distributing systems, investments of \$86,000,000, a total of nearly three hundred million. The total reserves held by both the provincial and municipal bodies for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes amounted to a little more than one-fourth of the assets--\$76,281,000. The combined municipal and provincial revenues for the fiscal year 1928 were \$36,388,000. The net surplus of the 'Hydro' commission for the year, after meeting all charges, including reserves for sinking fund, etc., amounted to \$940,000, and the

surplus of the municipal utilities more than two million dollars. The taxpayer has not spent a cent in the construction of either the provincial or municipal systems, with the exception of a subsidy given in the construction--but not operation--of lines to rural sections. The provincial commission is now operating no fewer than eight generating systems with twenty-five generating plants, the largest, in the nature of the case, the Niagara system. With recent additions, the Ontario public system has a total power supply of 1,400,000 horsepower."

Rural
Electrifi-
cation

An editorial in Successful Farming for June says: "The action of the committee on rural electrification of the Iowa Farm Bureau is an indication of the interest exhibited by farmers in electrical service. For consideration the following suggestions were made to the Iowa section of the committee on rural electrification. We believe it highly desirable to: (1) Develop and establish a uniform policy for extending rural electric service; (2) develop and establish a uniform principle in the establishment of rates; (3) through education, establish better understanding and more cordial relations between our farmers and the Public Service Utilities. Many power companies are already showing a fine spirit in establishing friendly relations with rural consumers....The 4-H club members are also being invited in increasing numbers. We must not look upon the investment in electricity as an added expense but as a replacement for hired labor and as a relief to the overtaxed farm wife. To enjoy to the fullest extent the advantages of electricity, it must be used in large quantities. And the more electric current we use the less it costs."

Wheat
Study

"Survey of the Wheat Situation, December 1929 to April 1930" is the subject of the May wheat study of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, Calif. The summary of the survey says: "A notably high level of visible supplies in North America, an unprecedentedly small post-war volume of international trade, and a sharp decline of wheat prices from early January to the middle of March were the outstanding features of the world wheat situation during the period under review. The available evidence suggests that in Europe a combination of circumstances made for relatively small consumption of wheat both for food and feed. These circumstances gave rise to inactive demand of Europeans for import wheat. They seem to have been the dominant cause of the small volume of international trade; and, in combination with the heavy stocks in North America, they contributed greatly to the price decline of January-March, though other factors were also operative. The record of past years and recent developments in the present suggest certain features of the world wheat situation that may become prominent in the closing four months of the crop year 1929-30, though developments will inevitably depend largely upon changing prospects for 1930 crops. Net exports of wheat and flour in 1929-30 now seem likely to approximate only 660 million bushels. Net exports in April-July may reasonably be expected to exceed those of December-March for the first time in at least nine years. The outward carryover in North America will probably equal or exceed the huge one of 1929; but, with Argentine and Danubian stocks only of average size, the world carryover may fall appreciably below that of 1929, though remaining above the average of recent years. If new-crop developments are nowhere unusual or striking, the general situation suggests steady or rising wheat prices in May-July."

Wisconsin An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 26 says: "In 1929
Cow-testing Wisconsin cow-testing associations reported 40,623 cows with an
Associa- average production of 7,570 pounds of milk and 192 pounds of fat worth
tions \$173 at a feed cost of \$118. The members of these associations are
 progressive farmers in a territory famous for good cows, but of their
 40,623 cows 2,236 ate more than they produced. Commenting on these
 records H. C. Larson, secretary of the Wisconsin Butter Makers' Associa-
 tion, shows that if a like percentage of 'tramp cows' exists throughout
 the country they would produce 190,000,000 pounds of butter a year at
 an actual loss to their owners while creating a surplus detrimental to
 all dairymen. The tramp cow swindles not only her keeper but every
 other dairyman."

Section 3

Department An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 17 says: "Dr. J. R.
of Agri- Mohler said a number of good things to livestock men at the meeting at
culture Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the other week. Take this, for instance, on breed-
 ing aims: 'There is need for closer relation between our standards
 for breeding stock and the utility value of the product. If, as now
 appears, quality in meat is an inherited character, we may wisely
 develop, within the breeds, strains of cattle, sheep and swine that
 will produce meat of assured quality, and cull the unfit types.'
 "Doctor Mohler also referred to the 'doctoring' of show animals to con-
 ceal defects, and said growers and veterinarians should devise means
 of stamping out this unethical practice which penalizes the honest
 breeder who is doing so much toward the desired improvement of animal
 types. With 'plugging' cleaned up and breeding based on standards of
 utility, we shall be headed for a great revival in the purebred busi-
 ness."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 24.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Grain prices: No.1 hard northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.07 1/8 to \$1.09 1/8; No.2 red winter Minneapolis 88 1/2 to 90 1/2¢; St. Louis \$1.16; Kansas City \$1.05 to \$1.07; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.03 3/4; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78 1/2¢; Minneapolis 67 1/2 to 69 1/2¢; Kansas City 73 to 74¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78 3/4¢ to 79 1/2¢; Minneapolis 72 1/2 to 75 1/2¢; Kansas City 77 1/2¢ to 79 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 39 3/4¢ to 40 1/2¢; Minneapolis 35 7/8 to 36 7/8¢; Kansas City 41 1/2¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$5.25-\$6.50 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.70-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.50-\$5 per standard 45 in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Bravley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.40-\$1.60 per standard crate U.S. No.1 in consuming centers. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage brought \$3-\$4 per barrel crate in the Middle West; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Alabama Round type best \$4-\$4.25 per 100 pound crates in Pittsburgh.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 73 3/4¢; 91 score, 72 1/2¢; 90 score, 72¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 19 1/2¢ to 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢ to 21¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 13 points to 14.94¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.32¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 16.16¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 15.88¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXVII, No. 49

Section 1

May 27, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports: "Debate which may last ten days will start in the Senate to-day on the supplemental conference report on the tariff bill, which Senator Smoot, chairman of the finance committee, submitted yesterday, with every indication that the fight against adoption of the report will pivot around the new flexible tariff provision to which President Hoover assented after Sunday's White House conference. ..."

THE RETIRE- MENT BILL

The conference report on the Dale-Lehlbach retirement bill was approved by the Senate yesterday afternoon, according to the press to-day. This completes congressional action on the bill, which will go to the White House for President Hoover's signature to-day or tomorrow. The report says: "That the Executive will sign the bill is a foregone conclusion, for it was he who sponsored the legislation..."

HEALTH INSTI- TUTE BILL

President Hoover yesterday signed a bill providing for the creation of a national health institute at Washington under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service. The measure authorizes an initial appropriation of \$750,000 for the construction and equipment of buildings and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept donations for use in ascertaining the cause, prevention and cure of disease affecting human beings. The establishment of research fellowships within the institute is provided, the scientists to work both in this country and abroad. (Press, May 27.)

PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE

The Associated Press to-day says: "The Attorney General was called upon yesterday to report to the Senate the attitude of the Justice Department toward efforts to secure modification of the packers' consent decree of 1920, which confined packers to the packing business. He also was asked to report the extent to which the decree has been enforced. The requests were made in a resolution by Senator Black of Alabama, which said Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. were attempting to 'destroy' the decree, and that 'Congress believes necessary steps should be taken to bring about the enforcement of this decree in the interest of the people of America.'..."

AUSTRIAN TARIFF RATES

The Austrian Government proposes to increase in the near future the import duties on numerous agricultural and industrial articles, notably cotton yarns and fabrics, iron sheets, veneers, aluminum, starch, wheat and flour, according to a radiogram from Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson, Vienna, received by the Department of Commerce. The establishment of the final rates is dependent upon the present treaty negotiations with Hungary and Yugoslavia. (Press, May 25.)



Section 2

British Cotton Mills A Manchester dispatch to the press of May 24 reports that depression in the Lancashire cotton trade is increasing, and it is blamed chiefly on disturbed conditions in India and the low rate of silver exchange in China. More than forty weaving sheds are closed at Blackburn, where ten mills have ceased operation. Twelve mills have been stopped at Burnley, and there is much unemployment at Oldham. It is estimated that one in three of the half-million cotton operatives is idle or on short time.

Building Operations According to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor from 285 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, there was an increase of 11.1 per cent in total building operations in April, as compared with March. The estimated cost of all building operations in these 285 cities in April was \$179,891,611, compared with \$161,910,584 in March. There was an increase in indicated expenditures for residential building of 8.2 per cent and for nonresidential building of 14.9 per cent. According to permits issued during April 12,676 families were provided with dwelling places in new buildings. The permits issued during the month of March indicated that 11,669 families would be provided with dwelling places in new buildings in these 285 cities. This is an increase of 8.6 per cent over March. Increases in total building operations were shown in every district except the New England States and the Mountain and Pacific States. There was an increase of expenditures for residential building in the New England States, Middle Atlantic States, West North Central States, and Mountain and Pacific States. Decreases in expenditures for residential building were shown in the East North Central States, the South Atlantic States, and the South Central States. Increases for nonresidential buildings were shown for every district except the New England States and the Mountain and Pacific States, and increases in families provided for were shown in all districts except the South Central and the Mountain and Pacific States.

Business Conditions Although some branches of industry and trade have shown slight increases in activity in the last few weeks, definite signs of business revival are still absent, according to the current issue of the Guaranty Survey sent out yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company. The observation is made that the general situation and outlook are substantially what they were a month ago, with business concerns following conservative policies, but holding themselves ready to respond to the first signs of improvement. The major lines of production and distribution, almost without exception, remain at levels far below those that prevailed a year ago, the Survey continues. It is pointed out that the seasonal peak of spring activity was passed in March and that normal influences making for curtailment are now in evidence. Due to the fact that the early spring expansion was small, the subsequent contraction has been limited correspondingly. "The financial situation remains favorable to business recovery in certain respects, while in others it appears that conditions are less encouraging," the Survey says. "Open market money rates in the leading centers are still low, and borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks are exceedingly small..."



Forest
Conservation

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 26 says: "President Hoover has announced his intention of appointing a timber conservation board. In this, he is acting upon the representations of the lumber industries and forest conservation agencies that have united in an appeal to him. Although this matter of a timber conservation board has received practically no notice by the newspapers....it is of vital interest to every individual in the Nation. The things we have always had are taken for granted. Few people ever give thought to our dependence upon wood, nor consider that it is vital to our well being. But give the subject ten minutes consideration and one's eyes will be opened. Carlyle said something to the effect that civilization is sewed up with a cotton thread. With equal truth he might have said that lumber is so necessary to mankind that it touches him on every hand every day of his life ministering to his needs and comforts from cradle to grave. Once the vital necessity of lumber is understood it is startling to learn that it is being cut from the forests at a rate of four times the annual aggregate growth...Reforestation is a slow process. Pulpwood requires from 30 to 50 years to grow while trees for lumber require about 50 years....Even if a man were willing to invest his time and money in such a crop, and perhaps pay taxes on it that in the aggregate would equal the value of the crop, alone he could not fight the fires that annually burn over about 8,000,000 acres of forests. There is urgent need for an intelligent program of eliminating waste in logging, sawing and consumption as well as one for rendering further assistance in production and protection. A conservation board should be able to make constructive suggestions towards that end, and help to save the forests and the lumber supply."

Rural Education

An editorial in Successful Farming for June says: "Rural districts furnish the largest families, and agriculture can not absorb all the children as they grow up. Many must move to town and city in order to find a means of livelihood. But rural schools are not the equal of city schools, hence if these rural-raised and rural-educated youths must find city employment, it is desirable of course that they be as well equipped as the city youths with whom they must compete for jobs. Education is no longer local. It is therefore the duty of the State to aid in making educational advantages equal throughout the State. This can not be done by local taxation. There are poor districts where no tax assessment could ever produce a rural school equal to the city school that is ably financed. State equalization of educational opportunities means some form of State aid. It means that the richer sections of the State contribute to the schools of the poorer sections, so that all the children, regardless of where they live, may be equally well educated."

Virginia
Game

An editorial in Forest and Stream for June says: "'Virginia's wild life has a dollars and cents value greater even than the forests, aside from its worth for recreation purposes,' Major A. Willis Robertson, chairman of the State commission of game and inland fisheries, asserted before the Virginia commercial forestry conference in urging development of game resources. 'Cultivation of wild life can be made an important factor to encourage forestation,' Major Robertson said. 'Anyone who has attempted to interest the average citizen in planting



trees to wait 35 to 50 years to harvest the crop knows how impossible the undertaking is," he declared. "There must be an added incentive and this can best be provided by constructive game management, coupled with adequate fire protection." During the last fiscal year, in addition to landowners and their families who fished and hunted without license, 144,000 persons bought licenses, the speaker said. The gross revenue of the game protection fund during this period was \$311,000, and the budget for the coming biennium provides for expenditures of approximately \$585,000 the first year and \$390,000 the second year by the commission. It is engaged in activities extending to every county and city of the State, and entails the employment of a larger personnel than any other State agency with the exception of the department of highways. Major Robertson urged restocking of fishing streams in Virginia, which, done adequately, could be made to furnish recreation for at least 500,000 nonresident fishermen in addition to meeting the demands of residents. Stressing the culture of wild life to aid forestry development, Major Robertson said the States which have made greatest progress in forestry have combined it with game management, notably New York and Pennsylvania."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for June says: "One hardly knows whether to applaud or deprecate the Department of Agriculture's blithe announcement that watermelons have been found to contain vitamins. The news is so surprising that it leaves one for the moment dazed and incapable of any sharply defined emotion. Vitamins in watermelons! The idea seems incongruous, almost grotesque....Yet the fact must be faced. The watermelon, which for generations has been regarded only as a form of entertainment, now quite unexpectedly takes its place as a public utility, along with such things as household electricity, spinach, gasoline and long-legged cotton underwear. It is rather like discovering that some delightful, worthless old Falstaff of your acquaintance has for years been supporting an orphanage for Eskimos. You admire him for his secret virtue, yet somehow or other feel less comfortable in his presence. The watermelon growers, of course, will reap a considerable benefit from the newly discovered dietary quality of their product. Within the past few years the gospel of vitamins has spread across the land like a prairie fire fanned by a Texas norther. An appalling number of people who heretofore ate watermelons occasionally for their juicy sweetness will now eat them regularly as a matter of conscience. It is not for us to question the department's analysis of watermelons, yet to the lay mind the procedure used in determining the vitamin content does seem a bit strange. The luscious, red flesh of Tom Watson melons was fed to albino rats and guinea pigs, and the carefully tabulated reaction of the animals indicated the presence of vitamins. A scientific method, doubtless, but offhand it is a little hard to understand why twelve-year-old boys were not used as experimental subjects, instead. After all, what does an albino rat or a guinea pig know about watermelons? But the matter has been officially settled by the Government, and quibbling will not change the verdict. Watermelons contain vitamins. The private virtue of a mellow old friend has been heartlessly exposed."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 26.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.75 to \$14.25; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10 to \$12; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.65 to \$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10. (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.60 to \$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.16 to \$1.17; Kansas City \$1.07 to \$1.09; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 78 $\frac{3}{4}$; Minneapolis 69 to 71¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 to 75¢; Kansas City 79 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 41¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.50-\$6 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Louisiana and Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90-\$3.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.65 in the East; \$1.70-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.40-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers. Virginia various varieties of strawberries brought \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia. Maryland berries 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-30¢ per quart in a few cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$4.50 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brawley. Virginia Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi Pointed type \$2.75-\$3.50 per barrel crate in a few cities; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 14.91¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.24¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 16.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 15.80¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 32¢; 90 score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢-19¢; Single Daisies, 19¢-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXXVII, No. 50

Section 1

May 28, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "The tariff became seriously entangled in the Senate again yesterday, when, under a ruling by Vice President Curtis, the supplemental conference report dealing with flexible provisions was returned to conference on a point of order raised by Senator Barkley of Kentucky. As a result, the bill hangs in the balance, with its acceptance by the Senate dependent on whether the conferees can agree upon an acceptable flexible provision, and the maintenance of the duty on soft lumber...."

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD-CONTROL LEGISLATION

The Senate agricultural committee yesterday approved a bill to authorize a revolving fund for a loan to take up bonded indebtedness of drainage and flood-control districts, according to the press to-day.

CHICAGO FAIR REPRESENTATION

Representative Chindblom of Illinois yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint representatives of the State, Agriculture and Commerce Departments to a committee to investigate and make recommendations as to suitable Government participation in the Chicago World Fair centennial celebration. (Press, May 28.)

PACKERS' CONSENT DECREE

Arguments on a motion to modify the consent decree, which limits the principal packing concerns to meat packing and closely related lines, will be heard Tuesday in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, according to the press to-day.

EDGE ON WORLD OUTPUT

A Paris dispatch May 27 states that Ambassador Walter E. Edge told a group of French and American business men May 26 that an excessive increase in production, due to the wider use of machinery and the development of water power, is one of the economic ailments of the world which ought and must be cured in some way. The American envoy spoke at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce in honor of the French Chamber. He pointed out that while the increase in population is represented by the figure 115, as compared with 100 for the pre-war period, increased production runs to much higher figures--122 for wheat, 143 for sugar and 123 for cotton. He declared that barriers to commercial exchanges would continue until a healthy point was reached in balancing production.

PESTS IN EGYPT

A Cairo dispatch to-day reports that an additional credit of \$450,000 was voted in the Chamber last night to fight the locust plague. News was received yesterday also that the cotton plantations in Sharkia and Gharbich Provinces are affected by the boll weevil.



Section 2

Agricultural Foundation An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 24 says: "Alexander Legge's idea for an agricultural foundation on a scale comparable to endowments for the advancement of other vocations can be developed into one of agriculture's greatest economic aids. As Mr. Legge pointed out, agriculture has labored largely in the dark in the past with only the ability and ingenuity of individual farmers and some organized effort, to fight its battles and to keep pace with changing conditions. The experiment stations and agricultural colleges have done a great piece of work in supplying helpful agricultural education on production, but some of the graver economic problems, such as marketing, more adequate rural living, development of new uses for farm products, and proper recognition for agriculture along with other big industries have not received due consideration. All the while, other groups have benefited from private endowments amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Thorough and exhaustive studies into the basic conditions and causes for agricultural distress can best be made through such agencies with adequate funds for their support, and unbiased minds engaged in the work. In chemical research, alone, may be one of the most promising efforts for the future of farming. The sooner we can utilize agricultural products for industrial uses, the quicker will we take away from farmers that handicap which penalizes agriculture on any considerable production above actual domestic food requirements. Agriculture may well hope that Mr. Legge's suggestion will fall on fertile soil, and that among those of means and with a sympathetic interest in agriculture, there are some who will accept his challenge and match dollars for the creation of a foundation big enough to do the job. Farmers should be willing to give financial support to such a project."

Agricultural Marketing Act An editorial in The Kansas City Star for May 21 says: "The success or failure of the agricultural marketing act finally will depend upon the ability of the Farm Board to work out a system of marketing which is superior to that which has been developed by competition. Opposition of business groups will only be effective when there is a just cause for complaint....If cooperative marketing under the supervision of the Farm Board results in a saving of marketing costs or develops wider markets for farm products and does so on a self-sustaining basis it will gain universal support from farmers. If the betterment of agriculture results in a continuous drain on Federal funds those who pay taxes to support the program will eventually rebel. ...There are very definite costs which accrue on farm products between the time they leave the farm and reach the consumer. The service performed by middlemen must be paid for or eliminated. If the agencies which function under the supervision of the Farm Board are able to do the work of middlemen at less expense than it can be done by disinterested parties, the result will be a saving to producers. If they are able to eliminate practices which are unnecessary this will have the same effect. Whether cooperative organizations will be able to obtain the same type of men to conduct their business and the same kind of service from them that the most successful competing agencies have demanded will be one of the determining factors in their success. The marketing act is the most far-reaching experiment ever started in the interest of farmers. It is entirely too soon to venture an opinion of



its ultimate success or failure. Those responsible for carrying out its provisions admit that they have made mistakes. These will doubtless be corrected. There is no reason to believe that all of the present agencies for marketing agricultural products will be eliminated. Those that are inefficient will probably be of shorter duration because of the additional competition from cooperatives. In the end marketing agencies which are able to keep down operating costs, eliminate waste and find the best outlet for their products will endure. Although the public is willing to lend support toward the establishment of new methods, they must prove to be self-sustaining and efficient if they are to continue to function."

Citrus
Fruit
Industry

The California citrus fruit industry established an outstanding merchandizing record in the successful disposal of the season's gigantic orange and lemon crop which was 50 per cent larger than the previous season and 33 per cent greater than that of any other year in the history of the industry, says J. A. Prizer, manager, Placentia Mutual Orange Growers' Association, in a survey for the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. From a total movement of 88,010 carloads, California growers received a return of nearly \$120,000,000. (Press, May 27.)

Mouflons in
Germany

A number of mouflons, the wild sheep found in Sardinia, Corsica, and a few other places, are to be liberated in the protected natural park near Springe in the Province of Hanover, Germany. Thirty aurochs, the large European bison, were placed in the park last year and have become accustomed to their new surroundings. The auroch, like its American relative, the buffalo of the plains, has been near extinction. A number of mouflons were released some years ago in the Giant's Mountains in Silesia and have become thoroughly acclimatized. (Press, May 25.)

Russian
Conditions

Walter Duranty, writing from Moscow to the press of May 25, says: "The success of agrarian reform as the most important step toward 100 per cent socialism in Russia is claimed in a document issued by Land Commissar Yakovlof, with the approval of the 'politburo,' as an informatory basis for the debate at the coming convention of the Communist party, which opens on June 15 and which will determine the Soviet policies for the next two years. M. Yakovlof says, first, that the agrarian revolution has now been successfully launched. Second, he says the lack of balance between the so-called urban life and industry and the hitherto individual methods of agriculture has now been removed. Third, the collectivization of the grain-producing regions has now reached 40 to 50 per cent of the total, and though on May 1 two years ago only 2 or 3 per cent of the sown area had been collectivized, this year above half has been included in the 'socialized sector.' Fourth, the Commissar says the confiscation and division of the land was the first step toward socialism after the Bolshevik revolution and that to-day's collectivization is the second most important step assuring the victory of socialism. Finally, he declares this year's grain sowing program may be regarded as fulfilled. ..."



Scientific
Explorations

J. Sydney Cates writes at length under the title "News From Explorers in Science," in The Country Gentleman for June. "More and more," Mr. Cates says, "agricultural thought is being torn away from its moorings of complacency. The slow but sure grinding grist of new discovery and new concept piles up item after item not only bearing directly on everyday pursuits of rural life, but, what is perhaps still more important, this accumulation is resulting in research as never before selling itself to the lay mind...In this article I have strung together some of the findings of the past year, mostly about things of immediate practical interest....Chemistry in its relation to agriculture has made several important new contributions. Through chemistry there is promise that an entirely new article of diet manufactured from milk will soon come to have a big place in everyday life. The new product is a sweet form of milk sugar. An ingenious young research chemist has found how to extract this sugar from milk so simply that its cheap manufacture on a large scale will await only the development of consumptive demand....And thus research in a pure science lays the groundwork for a new food product and a further boost to the dairy industry. The other chemical discovery, which comes from the enlarged research work of the Department of Agriculture, is reputed to have saved the life of King George of England in his recent severe illness. Department scientists discovered a simple plan for making gluconic acid...Gluconic acid when combined with calcium produces a salt with rare and useful properties. It can be injected directly into the system and assimilated, thus furnishing a quickly increased lime supply to the blood. No other lime compound has ever been found to work in this way. The medical profession hails the find as of great importance....

"Now along comes R. R. Graves, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington, with a proved device--just a little addition to the ordinary commercial milking machine--which not only takes away the last bit of disagreeable drudgery in milk production, but a device which at the same time makes almost automatically for a quality of milk rarely ever achieved before even by the most scrupulously careful producers of the high-priced certified milk....Milk handled by this new plan has consistently shown over a long period a bacterial count running only three to four thousand per cubic centimeter....

"The Biophysical Laboratory at Washington has for several years been working away valiantly in an attempt to unravel the mystery of how a paper mulch operates to increase crop growth sharply....The indications were, in other words, that the paper mulch stimulated plants because it stimulates bacterial or fungous life....A novel new type of plant culture, and one which it is claimed may reach considerable economic importance, is put forward by Professor Gericke, of the University of California, at Berkeley. Professor Gericke has developed a method for growing plants in shallow water tanks. Prodigious yields are reported from a small area. Both flowers and vegetables have been used in these experiments. The ordinary tap water used has been given additional fertilizing elements. Under the new plan, there is practically no loss of plant food, and no weeding or cultural problems to be met...

"Morse and Dorsett are still off on their two-year journey scouring Japan and China in a quest mainly of superior legumes and legume varieties. Morse, the man whose keen eye has selected out from



mixed importations most of the leading soy-bean varieties in use in this country to-day, is not likely to come back empty-handed. And Ryerson, the new high-keyed leader of the recently expanded and overhauled Seed and Plant Introduction Office at Washington, spent the past summer with an expedition in the Hudson Bay country of Canada..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

May 27.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.35; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12; vealers, good and choice \$12.25-\$13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-\$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.65-\$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.60-\$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.25-\$5.50 per cloth top barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3-\$3.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.35-\$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile, Alabama. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.75 in eastern cities; mostly \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.50-\$4.25 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brewley. Virginia various varieties of strawberries brought 10¢-15¢ per quart in the East; Heflins \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Onley. Maryland and Delaware various varieties 11¢-15¢ per quart in New York City. Virginia Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi Pointed type \$2.50-\$3.25 per barrel crate in a few cities; \$1.35-\$1.60 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate U.S. No.1 in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 32½¢; 91 score, 32¢; 90 score, 31½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢ to 19¢; Single Daisies, 19¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢ to 20½¢.

Average price of Middle spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 14.89¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 18.36¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 16.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 15.78¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.08 1/8-\$1.12 1/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.15-\$1.16; Kansas City \$1.06-\$1.08. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.05½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 77½¢-78½¢; Minneapolis 68¢-70¢; Kansas City 74¢-75¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 76¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 73¢-75¢; Kansas City 79¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40¢-40½¢; Minneapolis 36¢-37¢; Kansas City 40¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 51

Section 1

May 29, 1930.

LEGISLATION

President Hoover will sign the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill at 11 o'clock to-day, thereby making that measure a law, according to the press to-day.

The press to-day says: "For the second time President Hoover sent a measure back to Congress yesterday bearing his mark of disapproval. This time it was the Senate bill to fix a new basis for pensions to Spanish War veterans, and the veto message had hardly reached that branch before Senator Connally of Texas moved to override the veto. This would require a two-thirds vote of each house...."

Republican leaders of the Senate announced yesterday that the conference committee on the tariff bill expected to adopt a revised flexible clause at a meeting to-day, and that the supplementary report on the bill, containing this provision and that for lumber and a few other disputed items, would be submitted to the Senate Monday. (Press, May 29.)

The joint resolution to delay the closing of Center Market at least until November 1 was approved by the Senate yesterday and sent to the White House for the President's signature, according to the press to-day. The resolution, which was adopted by the House Monday, provides for the closing of Center Market between September 1 and January 1. Sixty days' notice must be given to the dealers, however, which would make November 1 the earliest date on which the market might be closed. When it will be closed depends upon when the Treasury Department decides to start work on the new Archives Building, which is to go up on the market site.

The House yesterday passed the Reece plan for private operation of Muscle Shoals. The vote was 196 to 114. Adoption of the proposal as a substitute for the Norris plan for Government operation sends the measure back to the Senate for agreement to the change. (Press, May 29.)

FARM PARLEY SOUGHT

Governor Richards of South Carolina yesterday sent letters to the Governors of 27 southern and midwestern States asking them to name representatives of agriculture in their States who would join with South Carolina representatives in formulating a plan for agricultural aid, according to a Columbia, S.C., dispatch to-day. The report says: "Under Governor Richards's proposal the committees from the various States would meet at a place and time as yet undetermined to prepare their relief program. He requested J. S. Kammaker of St. Matthews, S.C., president of the Farmers and Taxpayers League of South Carolina, to name the date and place for the convention...."

FORD ON AGRI- CULTURAL DE- VELOPMENT

The shortest cut to relief from the present business depression, in the opinion of Henry Ford, is intensive development of agriculture and manufactures, looking to quantity production from the soil, according to a Detroit dispatch to-day. "This is not just a fanciful idea," Mr. Ford told the Associated Press yesterday. "It is the way out of stagnation." Coupling with this the statement that "it will take just as long to get rid of the depression as it took to accumulate it," Mr. Ford added: "We need to keep up the people's spirit and you can not do that with talk; you must do it by action...."



Section 2

Automobile Accidents Increasing at a more rapid rate than motor vehicle registration, street and highway traffic accidents in the United States last year were responsible for 35,060 deaths, 31,000 due to automobiles, and 1,200,000 injuries, of which 1,000,000 were laid to motor cars, it is reported by the committee on traffic accident statistics of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. According to the report, there was an average of one traffic accident every sixteen minutes during the year. Traffic fatalities increased by 2,513, or 8.2 per cent, over 1928. The increase in fatalities due directly to motor vehicles in the same time was 10.8 per cent over 1928 and 147 per cent over 1920. States with complete systems for licensing motor vehicle operators and administering traffic laws showed the lowest accident death rate from traffic causes, said the report, which was signed by Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics. The committee found that in the sections of the country without drivers' license systems the traffic death rate increased more than twice as rapidly from 1920 to 1928, as it did in areas with licensing systems. (Press, May 25.)

Business Conditions Indications that business conditions have taken a turn for the better were seen by Government officials in the Federal Reserve Board's monthly summary of commerce and industry for April and early May, issued May 23. Industrial activity increased slightly, factory employment declined only seasonally and factory payrolls showed a smaller reduction than is usual at this season. Wholesale prices continued to decline in April and the first half of May, and there was a further easing of open-market money rates. The board showed that during the first four months of the year production was smaller in almost all major branches of industry with the exception of tobacco. The comparison was with the same period of 1929, however, which was a year of exceptional activity. Compared to 1928, the output in these months was larger in the automobile, petroleum and silk industries, slightly smaller in steel and coal and considerably smaller in cotton and wool textiles, flour, meat packing, automobile tires and lumber. This was taken to mean that for some industries normal conditions have been restored and that there is a good prospect of the entire year being normal in a majority of industries when average business over a period of years is used as a standard.

Cheese Co-operation Wisconsin Agriculturist for May 17 says: "In the present cheese factory consolidation movement, the question has arisen in the minds of some people as to whether there may not be danger in bringing so many factories under one management or of covering so much territory with one factory as to cause the cheesemaker to lose personal contact with his patrons. There is no question but that personal contact between the patrons of a cheese factory and the cheesemaker is highly desirable, and the more efficient the cheesemaker the more desirable it is for him to know each one of his patrons personally. However, it is not necessary for the cheese factory to make this personal contact through the cheesemaker himself; it can be made as effectively through some other well informed representative. The cooperative creameries have most effectively demonstrated that the quality of the cream in a given territory can be raised and held at a high point through the



efforts of fieldmen working under the direction of the buttermakers. When the Land O' Lakes Creameries of Minnesota was organized a few years ago the quality of the butter produced by its constituent creameries was low and uneven. Since then the quality has been greatly raised and yet this cooperative sales organization handles the output of over 450 creameries located in several different States. There is no likelihood that consolidation of the small cheese factories will tend to lower the quality of the cheese produced because the cheesemaker can not remain in as close contact with his patrons as by the present method. ...Let us consolidate and cooperate and thereby reduce the cost of cheese production as well as to enhance the quality and value of the product."

Electricity for Farms Electric service will be extended to 1,000,000 farms in the United States within the next four years, according to Harvest and Highlines, a review of electric power in agriculture issued by the Middle West Utilities Company. Rural electric lines 150,000 miles in length are now in use. "In providing a constant stream of pure water by automatic pumping, in food grinding, in silage cutting, in hay hoisting, hay drying, and the preparation of poultry food, in the hatching and brooding of chicks, the milking of cows, the refrigeration of milk, and in scores of other barnyard functions, electric practice is now well established," the review says.

New Pharmacopoeia Science for May 25 says: "Insulin and liver extract, the one a cure for diabetes and the other for pernicious anemia, may be placed in the next edition of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, standard for drugs and chemicals. These two are among the new drugs, discovered since the last revision in 1920, to be considered by the committee on revision which was elected by the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention recently in session. This convention is held once in ten years, and the committee it selects decides on the contents of the next Pharmacopoeia. Other drugs which doctors and pharmacists have asked to have included are ephedrine, which brings relief to asthma sufferers; irradiated ergosterol and viosterol, potent sources of vitamin D which prevents rickets; diphtheria toxin-antitoxin for testing, which determines whether a child or adult will get diphtheria if exposed to it; ethylene, a new anesthetic, and two new germicides, mercurochrome and hexylresorcinol."

Veterinary Research in South Africa The Lancet for May 10 says: "The first report from the Onderstepoort Laboratories under the new director, Dr. P. J. duToit, successor to Sir Arnold Theiler, lacks none of the excellence of previous reports, and there is substantial gain from the grouping of the articles into nine sections: protozoal diseases, virus diseases, bacterial diseases, parasitology, pathology, diseases due to poisonous plants, sterility, mineral deficiency, and miscellaneous. No one can study it without being impressed with the value, not only to the agricultural community but to the country generally, of State-aided research in veterinary science. The money expended by the Union of South Africa upon the development of the splendid organization at Pretoria and upon its maintenance must have been repaid many times over by the results achieved in the prevention of animal diseases..."



**Vitamins
in Corn**

Science for May 23 says: "S. M. Hauze and J. E. Trost, of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, have found that vitamin A is present in corn which has kernels that are yellow all the way through. The fact that yellow corn contains more vitamin A than white was observed by Dr. H. Steenbock, of the University of Wisconsin, but not until the work of the Purdue investigators was it known whether the yellowness associated with the vitamin was present in the outer coat or in some other part of the seed. Now it appears that it is the yellowness of the starch storage tissue called endosperm, and not the yellowness of the outer coat of the grain, that indicates the presence of vitamin A...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 24 says: "Manufacturers have shown a better disposition to buy wool the past week or two, on the basis now current, but any attempt to boost prices has met with failure. The mills are in many cases operating on much reduced schedules, but evidently are getting a little more business than they were. Demand chiefly favors fine wools, but some interest is reported in quarter-blood combings at steady rates. Foreign markets are generally steady, as compared with the close last week-end. London is having good clearances. Evidently, the strike in Yorkshire is nearing an end. Buying in the West is progressing steadily at rates which show little change, on the whole, but which are generally very firm. Interest is chiefly directed toward Texas just now, with eight months' wools moving at around 25 cents and 12 months' wools at 25-27 cents for the best types. Prices being paid in the West are generally close to eastern parity. The early passage of the tariff is conceded and will probably help to stabilize the market."

**Zuider Zee
Reclama-
tion**

"After nearly four centuries of discussion and proposals, a plan for reclamation of the Zuider Zee was adopted by the Netherlands Government in 1918, and work began the following year. In contrast to previous reclamation undertakings, the work is being done by the Government itself. It will add about 840,000 acres to the land of the country, or about 10%. Completion is expected by 1952. Six or seven years must elapse after the water is pumped off before the land is fully ready for cultivation. An agricultural commission estimates that the land should lease for 10 pounds to 13 pounds per hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), and sell for 250 pounds per hectare. Some are in hopes that the selling of the land to private owners will be prohibited." (Land & Freedom. Nov.-Dec. 1929.)



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 28.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.35; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12; vealers, good and choice \$10.75-\$13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50-\$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

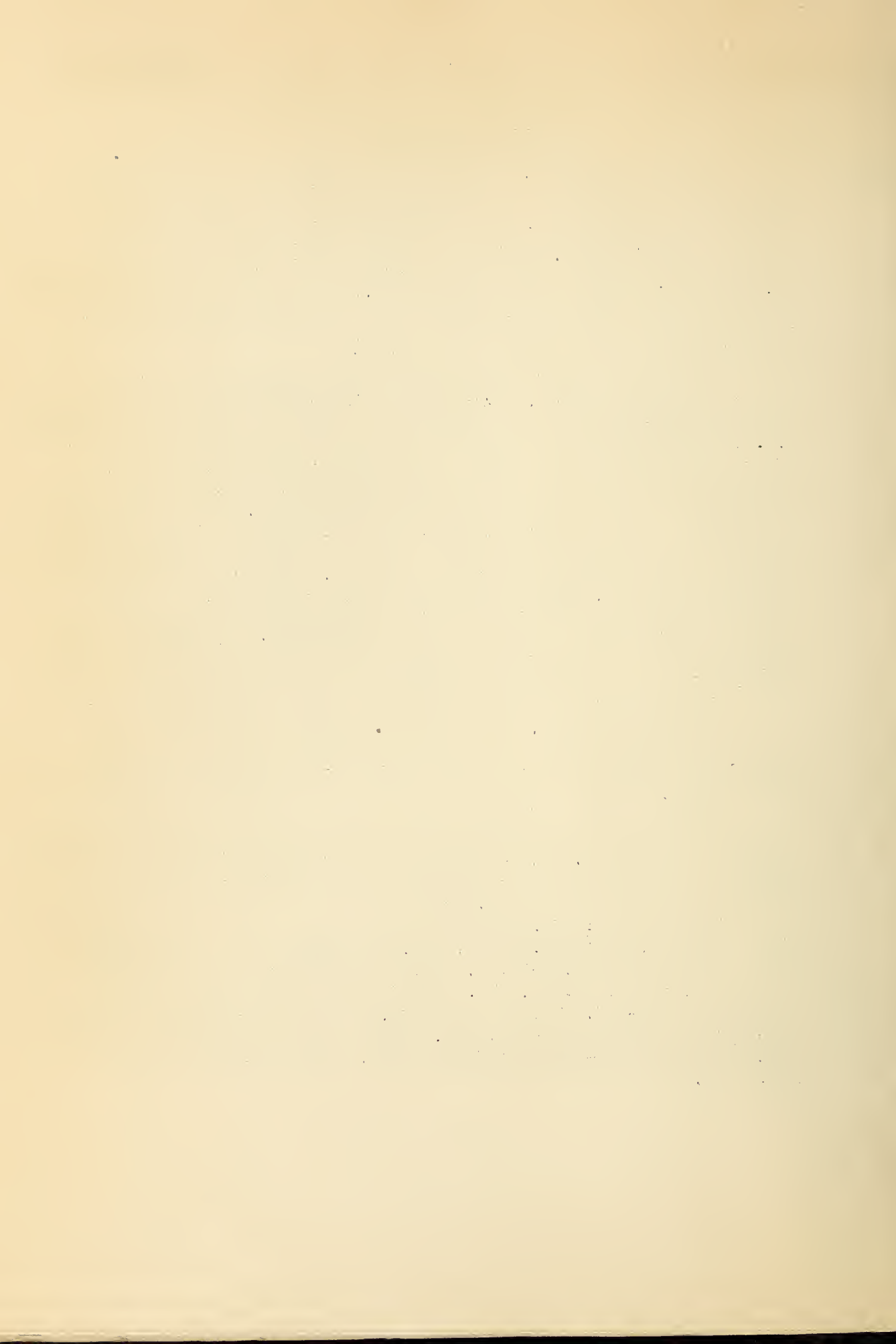
South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4-\$5 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs brought \$3.10-\$3.40 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile, Alabama. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.25-\$2.65 in the East; top of \$2.90 in Baltimore; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.45-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3.25-\$4.50 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Eastern various varieties of strawberries brought 10¢-20¢ per quart in eastern cities; Missionarys \$3-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Pocomoke City, Maryland. Missouri Aromas \$5.50-\$6 per 24-quart crate in Chicago. Virginia Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi \$2.25-\$3 per barrel crate in the East; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-\$1.65 per standard crate, U.S. No.1, in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 32½¢; 91 score, 32¢; 90 score, 31½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 19¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢ to 20½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 14.92¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.12¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 16.10¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 15.79¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.08 3/8-\$1.10 3/8; No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.15-\$1.17; Kansas City \$1.07-\$1.09. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis, \$1.06½. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 68¢-70¢; Kansas City 74¢-75¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¢-80½¢; Minneapolis 73¢-75¢; Kansas City 79¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40½¢-41½¢; Minneapolis 35 5/8¢-36 5/8¢; Kansas City, 41¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 52

Section 1

June 2, 1930.

THE RETIREMENT BILL

The press of May 29 says: "Benefiting more than 400,000 Government workers both in Washington and throughout the country, President Hoover to-day signed the Dale-Lehlbach civil service retirement bill. Under the measure the signature of the President makes law, each Government employee upon retirement will receive a basic annuity of \$30 a year for each year of service, not to exceed 30 years, making a maximum basic annuity of \$900. Employees will continue to pay the present contribution of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their salaries toward retirement. Of this \$1 per month will be deducted by the Government to help meet the cost of basic annuity of \$900. The remainder is to be kept to the employee's own credit and used to buy an additional annuity. The amount of this annuity will bear a relation to the salary of the employee. The new plan means increased annuities and is particularly beneficial to those who retired on very low salaries. At the same time it will enable highly paid Government employees to purchase out of their own contribution annuities in proportion to the larger amounts they put into the retirement fund...."

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS PARK BILL

President Hoover has signed the Capper-Cramton park development bill, it was learned at the Capitol May 31, according to the press of June 1. The bill provides for a magnificent George Washington Memorial Parkway, a boulevard that will skirt both sides of the Potomac from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington to Great Falls. The cost of this will be borne on a 50-50 basis, the Federal Government paying half and Maryland and Virginia paying the other half.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board May 29 announced tentative approval of the following applications for loans: 1. The United Dairymen's Association, Seattle, Washington, a loan of \$900,000 for effective merchandising and the acquirement of additional physical facilities needed in the marketing of the dairy products of members. 2. The Challenge Cream and Butter Association, Los Angeles, California, a loan of \$450,000 for effective merchandising and acquirement of additional physical facilities needed in the marketing of the dairy products of members. These associations and the Lower Columbia Cooperative Dairy Association, Astoria, Oregon, which was granted a loan by the Farm Board in January, include in their present membership practically all of the dairy cooperatives in the States west of the Rocky Mountains and will admit on equitable terms new associations that are qualified cooperatives.

McKELVIE TO LEAVE FARM BOARD

An Associated Press dispatch from Lincoln, Nebr., to the press of June 1 says: "Here to-day on business prior to returning to Washington tomorrow, Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, announced that he would resign from the board. ...Mr. McKelvie, though not fixing a definite date for his retirement, intimated that it would be in two or three months...."



Section 2

Argentine
Exports

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day states that Argentina's exports at the end of April were \$120,882,102 less than for the first four months of last year, a drop of 32.7 per cent, according to a report published by the Minister of Finance. Exports for the first four months of 1930 totaled \$248,422,347, compared with \$369,304,449 for the corresponding period of 1929.

Foreclosed
Farms

An editorial in The Farmer for May 3 says: "Because of the circumstances prevailing during the past ten years, thousands of foreclosed farms have passed into the hands of involuntary owners. An untold number of mortgage owners have become farm owners, few of whom desired to own such farms and most of whom do not know what to do with them now that they have acquired such ownership. The scramble to unload such farms at almost any price above the mortgage investment explains the bargain counter situation in the land market to-day. This situation will improve only as fast as these farms are moved into the hands of new owners. It is distinctly a buyer's market. The insurance companies, trust companies together with the Federal land bank and State credit organizations now hold the largest percentage of these foreclosed farms. Fortunately, these organizations are beginning to show increasing intelligence in working out from under the burden of involuntary ownership. Frankly realizing that these farms, many of them run down as to fertility and with equipment out of repair, can not be quickly moved, these companies are making the best of the situation and actually making progress....In the meantime, the owners of the foreclosed farms are making progress in keeping their equity intact. In some cases a fair return on operation has been secured on the basis of the small investment represented by the mortgage. This whole procedure is sensible and in striking contrast to the old-time scramble to unload foreclosed farms at any price. Farms are being sold in the Northwest, usually the small well-improved farms that find a local buyer. In comparison with rentals, land values in general are still below par and there are countless bargains that can be picked up by the wise buyer. Values should strengthen in the years to come or else there is not much hope for any business in the Northwest since land is our most important collateral."

Garden
Budgets

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for May 10 says: "Farm women in every county in New Hampshire have enrolled with the State University to conduct a garden budget demonstration. This project is to show the practicability of growing enough vegetables in a small space to provide such food, fresh and canned, for the home table during the whole year. One aim suggested is to provide two vegetables besides potatoes every day. We all know that it is the farm housekeeper who is most deeply interested in 'making garden;' flowers are usually her recreation, but the vegetable garden is the source of supply in providing healthful variety in diet. Few seem to appreciate the actual money value of such a garden. We think this idea of a garden budget is a fine one; it will be an encouragement to the women taking part in the project and an inspiration to other home gardeners."



**Labor Costs
and Market-
ing**

An editorial in Commercial Test for May 24 says: "Low Cost Farming Special is the name which Montana State College has given the special train which will tour eastern and south central Montana on the Northern Pacific Railroad, during June 23 to July 2 this summer. To emphasize reduction of labor costs and give information on marketing will be the purpose of the train. Thirteen cars of farming equipment and three cars of agricultural exhibits will carry the theme of low cost production. The implements included in these thirteen cars will be of the type used by the Montana Experiment Station in its work of lowering labor and power costs. Combines, tractors, and new type tillage implements will predominate, while the three cars of exhibits will have to do with their intelligent and economical use. Montana is to be commended for its enterprise, but, particularly, we commend that part of the program which will teach Montana farmers the intelligent and economical use of the power farming equipment the State College is to demonstrate. Herein lies the secret of successful power farming. Power farming is bound to be better and more profitable than horse farming but its highest perfection will be reached only when the farmer applies intelligence with economy in the use of his modern equipment."

**Meat Con-
sumption
In Canada**

"Over 1,500,000,000 pounds of meats are consumed in Canada in one year, representing 156 pounds for each person. Per capita consumption of meat is now 8 per cent greater than in 1920 and total quantity of meat consumed annually has increased by 20 per cent. General trend of past 10 years has been toward rapid increase in consumption of pork, relatively constant per capita consumption of beef and a decrease in the demand for mutton and lamb." (Wall Street Journal, May 6.)

**Milk Trans-
portation**

"First wholesale shipment of milk by airplane took place recently from Springfield, Mass. as an experiment designed to test the practicability of such shipments without refrigeration or material change of temperature. Milk was shipped to Boston. While it is not expected that such shipments of ordinary milk will be practicable because of cost, it is believed that it may prove practical for milk of extraordinary high grade, used for special purposes, and in which price is of minor consequence." (N.Y. Times, May 11.)

Peach Survey

"A complete orchard-to-orchard survey of more than 6,000 cling peach orchards in California will be undertaken at once by representatives of growers and canners. It is hoped in this manner to secure accurate estimates of the 1930 cling peach crop. Each orchard will be visited by a committee composed of at least one grower and one canner. (Wall Street Journal, Pacific Coast Edition, May 23.)

**Pharmaceutical
Law in
Hungary**

The Budapest correspondent of The Lancet for May 17 says: "Owing to competition between manufacturing chemists the number of proprietary preparations has greatly increased. This increase is detrimental to the pharmacists, because in recent years their profit on the sale of such preparations is considerably less than that accruing from making up prescriptions. The Hungarian Pharmaceutical Law allows for a good fee for preparing mixtures according to prescriptions, but allows only 30 per cent profit on the sale of proprietary drugs. The widespread

use of these, moreover, does not do the doctors much good, since patients are apt to try to treat themselves. It is not uncommon, in the present depressed financial state of the people here, for patients suffering from grave heart trouble to omit to call in a doctor because they have been advised by friends to buy a bottle of some preparation which was prescribed for a relative suffering from heart disease. The fact that large advertisements appear in the daily papers detailing the indications for the administration of this or that patent remedy is an additional reason why these are to be found in almost every household. The National Pharmaceutical Association has now circularized every doctor, pointing out the harm that proprietary medicines can do when they get into the hands of laymen. The pharmacists, it is said, have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, and are forced to take collective action. They have no quarrel with sound preparations which are the products of scientific research, but deprecate the use in prescriptions of drugs which are merely mixtures which could equally well be prescribed separately. They request the medical profession to abstain, in the future, from prescribing proprietary drugs when they can get the same mixture made up by the pharmacist. When it is necessary to prescribe special preparations the wrappers and the enclosed literature should be removed, so that the patient will not be led to believe that the medicine is a sure remedy of all the diseases which are enumerated, and will seek advice from the proper quarters."

Wool Prices

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 24 says: "A reader asks us to tell him why wool is so much cheaper than it was only two or three years ago. A general answer is that the production of wool has been increasing at a time when consumption of it was restricted. In this and several other countries wool clips have increased in recent years. In practically every country other fibers have been substituted because they were cheaper than wool. And such substitutes as cotton, silk and rayon are all cheaper than they were a few years ago, which is favorable to substitution in manufacture and use. Fashion has been unfavorable to free use of wool but it may work the other way in the near future. Important groups of consumers, such as the Russian people, have been unable to buy wool fabrics, at least to buy them freely. The textile industry of the two greatest wool manufacturing countries has been in a bad way for several years. The inability of that industry to operate at a profit has affected the price of its raw material to some extent, although nobody can say definitely how much any one of the above influences is responsible."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 29.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.75-\$14.25; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10-\$10.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.75-\$5.25 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.60-\$3.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.60-\$2.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.20-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago. Eastern various varieties of strawberries brought 11¢-21¢ per quart in city markets; Missionarys \$3-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Pocomoke City, Maryland and Virginia points. Florida Tom Watson watermelons ranged \$800-\$850 bulk per ton, 28-30 pounds average in New York City. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$3-\$4 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Virginia Pointed type cabbage 75¢-\$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi stock \$2.25-\$2.75 per barrel crate in a few cities; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 32½¢; 91 score, 32¢; 90 score, 31½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 19¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19½¢ to 20½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 14.99¢ per lb. On the same date last year the price was 18.12¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 16.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 15.85¢.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13½% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.09¾-\$1.11¾. No. 2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.07-\$1.08. No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.07¼. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 78¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 68¢-70¢; Kansas City 74¢-75¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 79¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 72¢-74¢; Kansas City 78½¢-79½¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 40¢-40½¢; Minneapolis 35 5/8¢-36 5/8¢; Kansas City 40¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 53

Section 1

June 3, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports that Senators Dill and Walsh joined in a demand that speedy disposition be made of the tariff bill in order that business may plan for the future.

VETERAN PENSION BILL PASSED

The press to-day reports: "By two overwhelming votes, Congress yesterday enacted the measure liberalizing pensions for Spanish War veterans over the veto of President Hoover...."

FRUIT RATES

The press to-day reports: "In the first test of the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by Congress five years ago to aid agriculture through advantageous freight rates, the Supreme Court unanimously held yesterday that the Interstate Commerce Commission had erroneously construed the resolution. The opinion was handed down by Judge Vandevanter reversing a decree of the Federal District Court of northern California. The Ann Arbor Railroad Company appealed from a decision upholding an order by the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing the rates on California deciduous fruits consigned to points east of the Mississippi River. The California Growers and Shippers' Protective League joined with the Government in opposing the railroad company. Justice Vandevanter held that the Interstate Commerce Commission's interpretation of the resolution is in direct conflict with the interstate commerce act, which, he pointed out, not only guarantees the railroads reasonable returns but also prohibits rate discriminations in favor of any person, group or industry. ..."

YOUNG LOAN PLAN

The New York Times to-day says: "What was interpreted as the initial move toward the commercialization under the Young plan of German reparation bonds in the United States, coupled with an indirect appeal to the American public to support the \$300,000,000 German reparation loan, was made yesterday by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., in an address at a luncheon in honor of Sir Josiah Stamp and Lady Stamp given by the Academy of Political Science at New York...The American share of this loan is \$85,000,000...."

EGYPTIAN FARM BANK

A Cairo dispatch May 29 reports that the Egyptian Supreme Economic Council has recommended the establishment of an agricultural bank with a capital of 4,000,000 pounds, divided into two portions of 1,000,000 pounds and 3,000,000 pounds.

CANADIAN TARIFF

An Ottawa dispatch May 29 reports: "Final approval of the Dunning Budget was recorded by the House of Commons May 28, when the act amending the customs tariff and incorporating in it the changes proposed in the budget received its third reading...."



Section ' 2

Business
Survey

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, reviewed American business June 1 and said that "continued large capital improvements supported by large-scale financing evidence a confidence in enlarged future earning power and preparation for it," according to the press of June 2. Mr. Barnes's statement, based on a survey just completed by the conference, said, however, that building contracts for this year up to May 23 totaled a smaller sum than for 1929 and 1928, major portion of decrease being ascribed to lessened residential building. The total for 1930 was \$1,934,000,000 as compared with \$2,310,000,000 for 1929 and \$2,679,000,000 for 1928. The public works program reflected an increase from \$447,000,000 last year to \$550,000,000 this year, while nonresidential building dropped from \$996,000,000 to \$923,000,000 and the residential from \$867,000,000 to \$460,000,000.

Dairy In-
dustry

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 31 says: "J. W. Ridgeway, Texas chairman of the National Dairy Council, in a recent statement said: 'We are milking 22,500,000 cows in the United States, 8,500,000 of which are not paying their way. If we could get rid of these boarder cows we would be producing practically our dairy product needs from 14,000,000 cows and making a nice profit from each one.' If there are 8,500,000 boarder cows in the United States, then some of the States must have a very large percentage of expensive animals. The average production per cow in the entire country is above 4,000 pounds of milk. Although the average for Texas has improved considerably the past few years, and the same is true of other States in the Southwest, yet our average per cow is much under the national average. Of the 963,000 cows in Texas, we would not miss the mark very much to state that 35 to 40 per cent would make money for the owners if they put them in the feedlot and made them ready for the slaughter house. The difference in the cost of keeping cows must be taken into consideration in deciding when profitable production is reached. In the older and colder dairy States, it takes larger producers to pass the cost line than it does in the Southwest. If Wisconsin dairymen had the same average production as we have in the Southwest, they would go broke in sixty days. It costs them more to feed and house their animals; therefore they must have more efficient producers. This being a fact, southwestern farmers would increase profits materially if they would cull their herds and continue to breed for higher production. One can not always pick the best cow by looking at her or by just glancing into the pail after milking. There is only one way to be sure that you are not selling your best cow and keeping the poorest, and that is by testing. See your county agent and ask him about it."

East African
Rubber

The African World for May 17 says: "At a meeting of the East African Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., held recently, a resolution placing the company into voluntary liquidation, appointing A. P. Pennell, J. E. Lambert, and M. L. Mailer joint liquidators, and fixing their remuneration at 5 per cent on the amount distributed by them to the shareholders, was carried without dissent. The report and accounts, which covered a period of ten and a-half years, and disclosed as a net result for that period that the debit to profit and loss had been increased by 877 pounds to a total of 8,228 pounds, were also unanimously adopted. A. P. Pennell, who presided, said



that the main cause of the bad state into which the company had fallen was the fact that Ceara rubber was now a dead industry, every plantation in East Africa having been closed down."

Farm
Exodus

"The returns of the Federal census thus far published show as in full continuance the drift to the towns that had been noted in previous counts. The farm population continues to decrease; and in the regions where this tendency is most noticeable the small rural market villages that live by catering to the farm trade are in most cases arrested in growth if not actually declining. This is the report even from so new a State as Oklahoma. In Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, the small village is not holding its own. Counting as 'urban' all places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, the 1920 census showed their people to be for the first time in the majority. It was a narrow majority, 51.4 per cent against 45.8 per cent urban in 1910. The percentage will be much greater this year. A remarkable growth is reported from cities above 100,000 in population, especially in the South and Southwest. Thus Memphis has grown 55 per cent; Atlanta, 32.9; Birmingham, 44.1; Dallas, 63.8; San Diego, 88.38; Knoxville, 34.8. Houston, Tex., has grown in ten years 110 per cent, reckoning now a population of 290,000. Some part in the gains has been played by competitive wholesale annexations of surrounding territory to these towns, but their actual growth has been remarkable. Only in New England do textile-mill towns like Fall River, New Bedford and Lowell show a decrease. The political and social consequences of this drift from the farms and the villages to the larger towns will be almost immeasurably momentous." (New York World.)

Ford's Farm
Plan

In an editorial on "'Mass Production' in Agriculture," The New York Times of June 2 says: "Henry Ford's proposal to solve the farm problem by 'mass production,' like most of his plans for industrial problems other than his own, has something of cheerful vagueness. The idea of producing grain on one large farm or group of farms, in such quantity and with such uniform application of labor-saving machinery as to cut the cost of production far below the commonly accepted level, is not new. Experiment stations of universities in the agricultural States have been working hopefully for the extension of such economies. Once in a while the intimation comes from such sources, in an unofficial way, that production of wheat for 50 or 60 cents a bushel is in sight on an experimental plant, though usually without particulars as to 'overhead.' But this is not the mass production of the Ford works, which concerned itself with conversion of crude or half-finished material into the finished product with maximum uniformity of process and minimum necessity for labor. Under any circumstances, production in agriculture must be conducted through a variety of processes, applied over an area large in proportion to the anticipated output and always subject, as mass production in manufacture is not, to the vicissitudes of the seasons..."

Government
Land Ac-
quisition

The United States has just taken title to 13,000 acres of privately-owned timberland in Yosemite National Park, the purchase price of \$3,300,000 having been shared on a 50-50 basis by the Government and John D. Rockefeller, jr., Secretary Wilbur of the Interior



Department announced May 28. The land, the Secretary said, contains superb sugar and yellow pine forests which were marked for early lumbering unless steps were taken to save them. (Press, May 28.)

Marginal Farmer

Robert Stewart writes on "The Marginal Farmer" in the fifth contribution to the symposium, "Hard Times for Farmers," in The New Republic for May 28. He says in part: "Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board in a recent address said: 'As a business man, the farmer has not received a fair return on his investment.' And Secretary Hyde of the United States Department of Agriculture adds: 'The one-family farm is a valuable social unit. Its independence must be maintained, but in maintaining its independence we must remember that we preserve a small producing unit in a society where organization and combination are the rule. The farmer must have help, not only to reduce the competition of his fellows, but to see that social and industrial adjustments do not bear too heavily upon him.' Is it vital to American civilization that the American farm be maintained as a small-sized operative unit? Over 60 per cent of the farms in the United States are less than one hundred acres in size, with an average capital investment of \$5,351. What would be a fair return on such an investment? A 10-per cent return would bring in only \$535.10 per year, which is less than that received by an ordinary Mexican section hand. And yet, over 4,000,000 farmers of the country have an average investment in land and buildings of \$5,351. How can their farms be maintained as successful business enterprises?...What is the cost of production? No one knows. It has not been standardized. It can not be standardized. Agriculture is not a single industry but a group of industries. One well established fact in agriculture is that the cost of producing a given farm commodity varies widely. How, then, can any possible price be established which will guarantee to all producers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit?...What can be done to help the marginal farmer?...The development of proper management in farming is one of the most important trends in agriculture to-day, and will contribute more to the solution of the farm problem than any other single possible factor. The marginal farm must be improved by a definite system of soil improvement...or else be eliminated as farm land. The marginal farmers must be grouped together in sufficiently large numbers so that they can receive the benefit of competent management, or else they will be eliminated as a factor in the problem. The only alternative is a definite, clear-cut governmental subsidy. There is no other way in which they may remain in the game..."

Meat Situation

An improved demand for beef and cuts of fresh pork has developed during the last few days, according to the monthly review of the livestock and meat situation, issued May 31 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Some packers also have noted an improvement during the last week in the demand for smoked meats. There was a fair demand for dressed lamb. The export demand for American meat products continued dull. Prices of hides were higher, owing in part to an improvement in quality. The wool market was active and prices were firm. The market for pickled skins was slow and prices were lower.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

2. The second part of the document is a series of paragraphs of text, which are written in a cursive script. The text is somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting, but it appears to be a narrative or a report of some kind. The paragraphs are separated by small gaps, and the text is written in a single column.

3. The third part of the document is a series of paragraphs of text, which are written in a cursive script. The text is somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting, but it appears to be a narrative or a report of some kind. The paragraphs are separated by small gaps, and the text is written in a single column.

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Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 2.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.25; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.35; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.75-\$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$4.75-\$6 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.65-\$3.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.20-\$2.90 in the East; top of \$3.05 in Pittsburgh; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites few \$2.65-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.65-\$1.85 f.o.b. Brawley. New Jersey various varieties of strawberries ranged 16-23¢ per quart in city markets. Maryland and Delaware berries \$6.50-\$7 per 32-quart crate in Pittsburgh; Missionarys \$3.50-\$4.50 f.o.b. Selbyville, Delaware. Georgia Mayflower peaches \$4-\$6 per six basket carrier in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 32¢; 90 score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19¢-20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 14.85¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.18¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 16.01¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 15.73¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.09 1/8-\$1.11 1/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.13-\$1.15; Kansas City \$1.05-\$1.07. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.06-\$1.07; St. Louis \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80¢; Minneapolis 69¢-71¢; Kansas City 75¢-77¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73¢-75¢; Kansas City 78¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40¢-40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 54

Section 1

June 4, 1930.

PACKERS' CON- SENT DECREE

The press to-day reports that Justice Jennings Bailey in the District of Columbia Supreme Court took under advisement yesterday motions to dismiss petitions for the modification of the packers' consent decree filed several months ago by the Armour and Swift packing groups. The action followed argument during which special Government counsel declared that if the court sustained the motions to dismiss no further dilatory tactics would be tolerated.

LAND BANK RE- ORGANIZATION

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports: "Efforts of a bondholders' committee to bring about the reorganization of the defunct Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank were temporarily deferred at the close of yesterday's meeting, W. Edwin Stanley, committee member said. The project has been tabled for at least thirty days, he said. Representatives from Detroit, Cleveland, New York and Chicago financial houses attended the meetings."

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

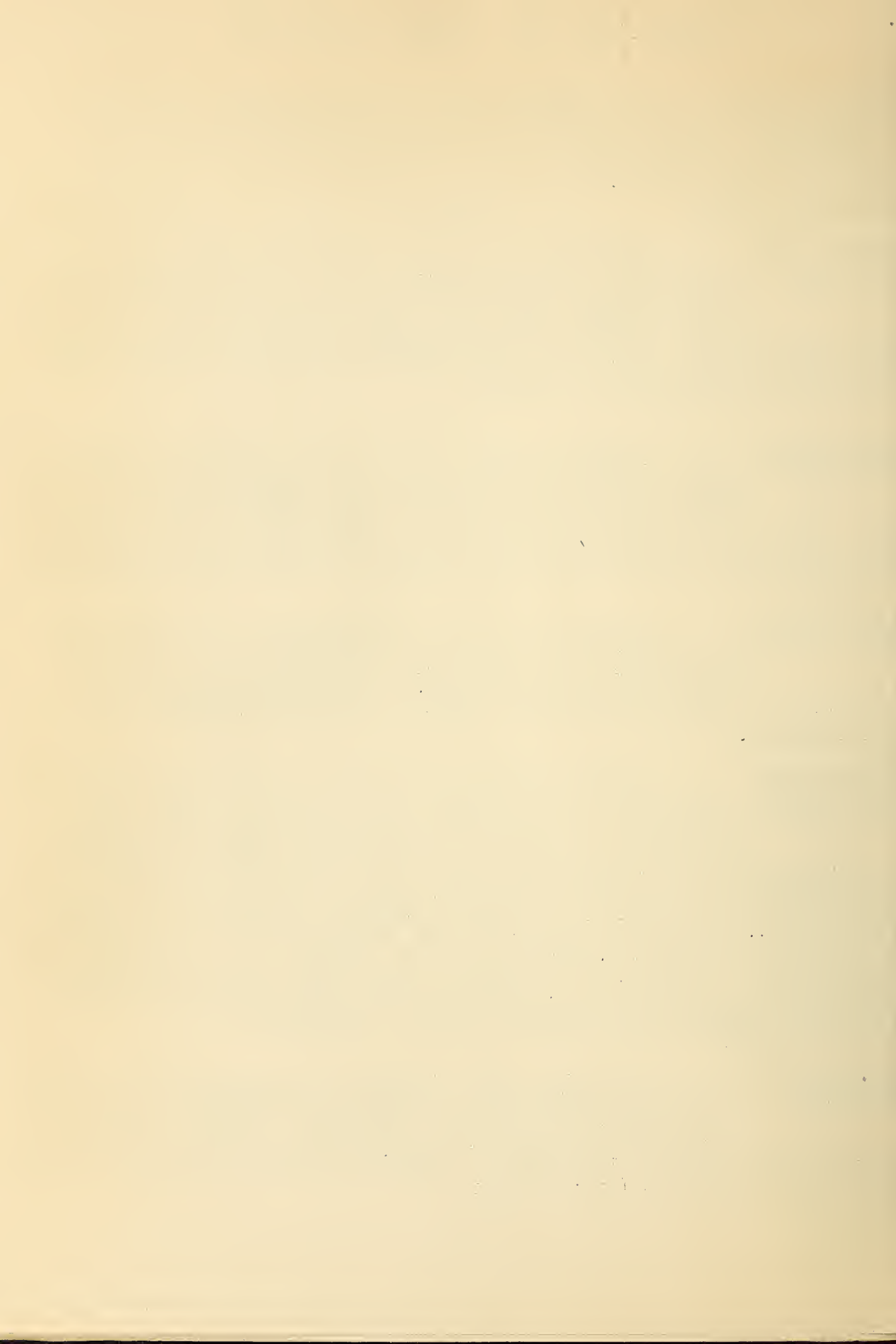
Resources of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, after giving effect to the consolidation of the Equitable Trust Company and the Interstate Trust Company, were announced yesterday as \$2,551,435,063 as at the close of business of the first day of operation of the merger. Deposits totaled \$1,916,236,313. (N.Y. Times, June 4.)

INTERNATIONAL RADIO PROGRAM

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "A radio hook-up connecting four cities in three countries and carrying an exchange of addresses between seven leaders of the electrical world is planned for June 18. On that date the World Power Conference at Berlin and the National Electric Light Association convention in San Francisco will have an opportunity to hear each other's chairman speak, with addresses by Thomas A. Edison from Llewellyn Park, N.J., and Senator Marconi from London thrown in for good measure...The Berlin speakers will be Dr. Oskar von Miller, now president of the World Power Conference, and Karl Koettgen, chairman of the conference, while Matthew Sloane, president of the National Electric Association, and Owen Young will speak from San Francisco, and Lord Derby, the retiring president of the World Power Conference, will make the seventh to broadcast...."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The international character of business depression was reflected in the May reports to the Commerce Department by observers for the American Government in twenty-five countries representing every zone on the globe. Virtually without exception trade commissioners in Asia, Europe, Latin America and elsewhere reported a prevailing dullness of business conditions. (Press, June 2.)



Section 2

British
Agricul-
tural
Problems

An editorial on "The Government and Agriculture," in Country Life (London) for May 24 says: "Judging from last week's debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Buxton's round-table conference is unlikely to produce anything in the way of a constructive policy for the Government to follow. On the other hand, that debate did disclose a surprising measure of general agreement between the official spokesmen of the three political parties, not only that something really serious has got to be done, but that only by putting their heads together and sinking political considerations would they be able to do it...Let us, then, accept Mr. Lloyd George's plea, and take counsel together to rescue the most important of our national industries from decay. Mr. Buxton's conference, he tells us, has already led to better understanding between the different interests involved in agriculture, and it now remains for the State as a whole to sink its political differences and undertake, before it is too late, the vitally necessary work of rescue. Few will be found to deny that an agricultural community, politically and economically healthy, is one of the soundest assets any nation can possess. There is a natural tendency in these days to assess national prosperity entirely by standards of commercial returns, but it must not be forgotten that the value to the Nation of those who are country-bred and born is far from inconsiderable even when one considers pure questions of commerce...If it is a form of national insurance to keep an adequate Army and Navy, it is surely equally necessary to maintain a sound farming population. The State has already recognized some of its responsibilities in this direction. The agricultural laborer is now assured of a wage which will prevent exploitation of farm workers in bad times. On the other hand, the farmer now feels secure in his contention that if the State insists upon a minimum wage for his employees, the State should at the same time assume its obvious responsibility for the fixation of economic prices for farm produce. Whether such a development is likely to result from the Consumers' Council Bill is far from clear. Prices in this country are largely controlled by the economic situation in competing countries, and price control in these circumstances is apt to become a political rather than an economic problem. Fortunately, there are a few noncontroversial proposals to be found which, in their application to agriculture, are indorsed by all three political parties. One of these is the development of agricultural education. The widespread benefits which have resulted from the creation of research institutes are at last being realized. The dissemination of scientific knowledge among the farming community has greatly added to its resilience. On the other hand, the intimation that further sums of money will shortly be available for the development of agricultural education has had a mixed reception. Some counties are embracing this opportunity by extending their county advisory work...Agricultural organizers and their assistants are becoming not merely the farmers' advisers, but are gradually undertaking the agricultural education of the younger generation. That this work should be developed and extended is extremely important. Even if all the farm institutes and agricultural colleges in the country were filled to overflowing, it would be impossible for them to educate more than a small proportion of the farmers of this country. The importance of this work should not lead us to overlook the needs of other educational work.



There is always a tendency for agricultural education to become a little lop-sided, and the value of the agricultural college or the University Department of Agriculture is apt to be depreciated. These centers, it should be remembered, are the training grounds for those who will ultimately have the education of the agricultural community in their hands. Our research stations, too, have their problems. They are by no means as numerous as their importance merits. Veterinary research in particular is sadly hampered by a lack of facilities--a lamentable admission in a country which is undoubtedly the center of the stock-breeding world. The rectification of all such errors is largely in the hands of the State. Money spent on the solution of these problems is money well spent...."

Fruit Values An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for June 3 says: "Returns of the Department of Commerce show that in 1929 exports of fruit, fresh, dried and canned, had a total value of \$136,000,000. In order to avoid a discussion of the question whether the tomato is a vegetable or a fruit, all vegetables, fresh and canned will be included, making the total \$162,000,000. Thus, one group of the 'minor' crops, and so much minor as to be hardly noticed, made up 21.5 per cent of the total value of exports of foodstuffs of all kinds aggregating \$754,763,000. A dried prune or a bunch of grapes may not appear of much importance, but when exports of the different fruits and vegetables combined paid for 3.6 per cent of all the merchandise of every description imported in the year, they are worth considering. When it is recalled that the exports are only the surplus that we can not consume ourselves, the wonder is how much of these 'minor' products does the country produce and consume. The answer is that this group of products has an aggregate cash value greater than the cotton crop. Transportation to the market calls for a million cars, many of which cross the continent. About 42 per cent of California's production is hauled over 3,000 miles and another 35 per cent gives a haul of not less than 2,000 miles. Florida also gives the railroads a fairly long haul, 82 per cent of its output moving between 1,000 and 2,000 miles. This helps to pay dividends and sustain the value of railroad securities. But freight and enlarged purchasing power are not the only contributions made to the country by the fruit and vegetable producing States, led by California and Florida. The great gain is in the consumer's market basket. The people as a whole to-day enjoy a varied assortment of fresh foods that a few decades ago would have been luxurious even for the wealthy...As railroad freight, tomatoes have increased in ten years from 15,000 to 36,500 carloads, including some from Mexico and Cuba and excluding canning goods; peas for fresh consumption from 691 carloads to 6,000, and lettuce from 7,000 carloads to 51,000. Substantial earnings are shown by these figures, but what is of more importance is the increased health of the people resulting from this great change in their diet."

Plant Interferometer Science for May 23 says: "The growth of plants can be seen with a new form of interferometer devised by Professor K. W. Meissner, of Frankfort, Germany. The instrument is a modification of the interferometer invented by Professor A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, and used by him in his epoch-making experiments with light..."

Porto Rican Farms A San Juan dispatch June 2 states that a preliminary census report shows a marked increase in Porto Rican farms, with 52,113 reported, as against 41,078 in 1920, a gain of 26.9 per cent. At the same time there was a large shift of population from country to city. No farm under three acres or with production of less than \$100 in farm products last year was reported, Supervisor Grogan announced.

Skin Affec- "It is probably common knowledge that some persons are es-
tions from pecially sensitive to a substance contained in the little glandular
Plants hairs upon the Japanese primula, and through contact with this plant
may develop a painful inflammation of the skin, which may last for
months, or even years, unless the cause is rightly diagnosed and ap-
propriate treatment employed. An article by K. Touton, of Wiesbaden,
in Die Naturwissenschaften for Feb. 7, 1930, enumerates an astonishing
number of less well-known cases of skin affections which have been
traced in a similar way to the special sensitivity of the victims to
the particular plants...The author concludes his account of a long list
of skin troubles caused by various familiar cultivated plants..."
(Nature, May 17.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 28 says: "Ten thousand Florida girls are members of what are known as 4-H clubs, that are under the supervision of county home demonstration agents in thirty-three Florida counties. 'Food, Nutrition and Health' constitute one of the major projects of home economics work that is being done under the direction of these agents. The motto of the 4-H club girls is: 'My health for better living for my home, my community and my country;' a noble slogan, proclaiming most worthy purpose. Florida has won very much of appreciated distinction and commendation because of having won first place in the National Health Contest, in which twenty-five or more States were represented, in 1929....Of course, home demonstration agents have figured prominently in all the work that has been done, and that is being done, by 4-H club girls. How well their work is being done is evidenced in the better health that is being enjoyed by the girls under their direction and by the better ways of living that have been introduced in the communities in which this home demonstration work is being done, and especially as pertaining to the matter of health. It is beyond the range of possibility to form any accurate estimate of the good that is being accomplished through the work that is being performed in the interest of health and of better living, as here is the subject of comment. There can be no doubt but that those who are members of the 4-H clubs are receiving most valuable instruction and that they will profit greatly by what they are learning, carrying benefit, also, to friends and neighbors and to entire communities in which 'food, nutrition and health' are thoroughly studied and intelligent application made of what is learned."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Problems

June 3.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.25; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.25-\$12; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$12.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.90-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.35.

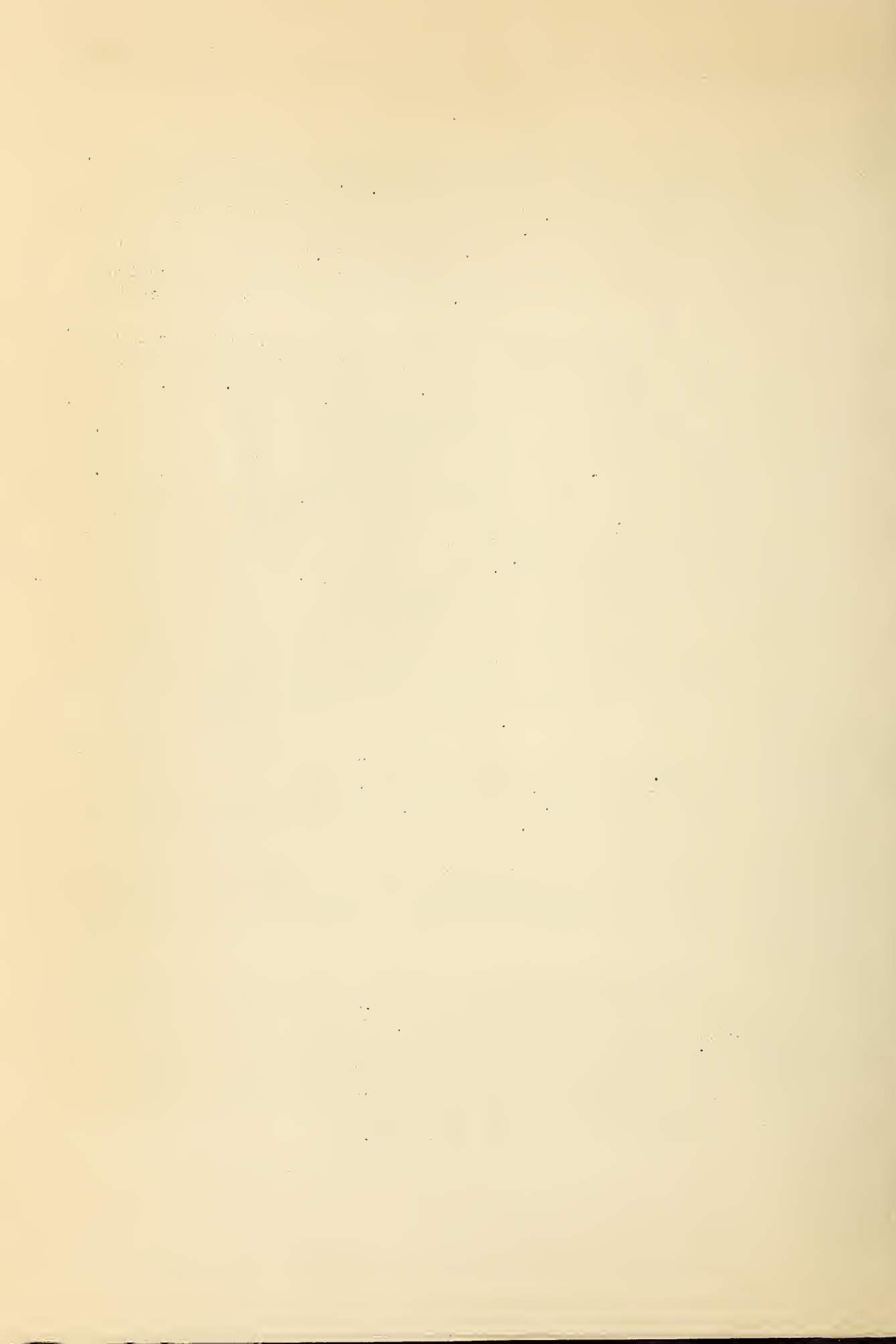
South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$4.75-\$6 per barrel in eastern markets, with early arrivals from North Carolina at about the same range. Southern sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$3.60-\$3.85 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Maine Green Mountains strengthened to a jobbing range of \$2.35-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in the East. A few northern Round Whites brought \$2.75-\$2.85 in Chicago, on a carlot basis. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged mostly \$2.75-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in large terminals; cash-track sales in Imperial Valley higher at \$2 per crate. Eastern strawberries showed a wide jobbing range of 11¢-25¢ per quart in consuming centers, with 32-quart crates generally \$3.50-\$6. Growers of strawberries on the Eastern Shore got mostly \$2-\$6 a crate, according to variety and condition of stock. Georgia Uneda peaches sold at \$3.25-\$5.50 per six-basket crate in New York City. Peach supplies as yet are very limited. Tomatoes were moving actively, with four-basket crates returning 75¢ on a usual-terms basis in central Mississippi and lug boxes returning mostly \$1.25 in eastern Texas producing section. City dealers got \$1-\$2 for Texas lugs and \$1.75-\$3 for the six-basket crates from Florida.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19¢ to 20¢.

Average price Middling Spot cotton at seven designated spot markets (holiday in three) declined 11 points to 14.62¢. A year ago the average of the same seven markets was 18.50¢. July future contracts at New York declined 11 points at 15.90¢. Holiday at New Orleans.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.09 7/8-\$1.11 7/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.12-\$1.13; Kansas City \$1.05-\$1.07. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago, \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 75¢-77¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 41¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 55

Section 1

June 5, 1930.

ROAD CASE

The press to-day reports: "Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday denied an application of Carlo Bianco & Co., Inc., of Boston for an injunction against Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, to prevent threatened refusal of Federal aid to States making contracts with the company for road construction. The company maintained that Secretary Hyde was attempting to force it to make settlement with the State of Maine for road construction, passed by a former Secretary of Agriculture and completed more than a year ago."

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FORMED

An Atlanta dispatch to-day states that machinery for an organization to be known as "the Southeastern Council" was set in motion yesterday by delegates attending an economic conference at Atlanta. A resolution outlining the new organization was adopted upon presentation by a committee made up of two persons from each of the States represented at the meeting, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida. Committees on agriculture, industrial development, research, forestry, transportation, resolutions, educational publicity, power and finance were set up.

FARM BOARD AIDS ORCHARD- ISTS

The Federal Farm Board announced yesterday that, as a result of meetings with representatives of the apple growers, it had decided to assist the industry in the development of local and regional cooperative marketing associations for "the handling of the commodity on a national basis." Federal and State agricultural agencies were invited to cooperate. The Federal Farm Board will encourage and assist in the organization and development of local and regional associations in the apple-growing districts of the Cumberland-Potomac-Shenandoah area, Western New York area, the New England States, the Mid-Western States and the Mountain States, according to its immediate program. The board said that the details of the project would be handled by the fruit and vegetable section of the division of cooperative marketing, of which Kelsey B. Gardner is head. Ralph W. Roes will be in charge of the apple program.

WHEAT TRANS- PORTATION

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that plans for quick and systematic movement of the annual wheat harvest, which begins in a few weeks, were announced there yesterday by railroad officials. Between 55,000 and 60,000 freight cars, many of which have already been moved to the grain country, will be made available.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

A London dispatch to-day reports that Dr. C. Addison was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the British Cabinet yesterday to succeed Sir Noel Buxton

Section 2

Butter
Campaign

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 31 says: "The emergency campaign to promote the consumption of butter proved so successful that the National Dairy Council has proposed a permanent educational movement for the same purpose. The funds will be provided by regular contributions from all interests, dairymen allowing a deduction of one cent for each can of cream delivered. While the dairymen of this region are not directly concerned in this plan they are vitally concerned in any effort of any part of the industry to promote the consumption of dairy products. The Dairy Council's plan looks good and it should have the support of all branches of the industry."

Corn
Machine

A Liberal, Kans., dispatch to the press of June 4 reports: "A machine that cuts two rows of cornstalks at once, shells the grain from the cobs, cleans it and then shreds the stalks all in one operation is expected to be in use this fall. A recent demonstration of the new corn combine was witnessed by 8,000 persons near Liberal. It was pronounced successful by a committee of four farmers and a milling company executive named to observe the results. The corn combine consists of an attachment at the sickle bar on a wheat combine. Instead of the sickle which cuts the small grain, circular saws are used to cut the cornstalks which are thrown in reach of the spiral or auger that conveys the corn to the threshing machine."

Cotton Sit-
uation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 17 says: "...Cotton statistics published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers show that the consumption of American cotton for the six months ending January 31, 1929, decreased 550,000 bales as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This decrease might mean only a temporary depression were it not for the fact that the world's consumption of cotton increased 584,000 bales during that same period. In other words, the world consumed 1,114,000 bales more cotton produced elsewhere than in the United States, than it did the same period the previous year. Of this amount, 411,000 bales came from India; 5,000 bales of the increase came from Egypt, and 448,000 bales came from all other sources, such as South America, Southern Russia, Turkestan, Africa and Australia. This is not a temporary condition. India has secured a foundation of the best seed produced in America, and is now developing a seed supply of her own which is producing a better and stronger staple than formerly came from that country. In Southern Russia the area devoted to cotton is being doubled nearly every year. Cotton growers and seed breeders from United States have been employed to improve the staple, and mass production at low cost is being accomplished by use of American machinery. The Egyptian industry is subsidized by the Government. Turkestan cotton has been tried out by the mills in Germany and experts find it to be of a very desirable quality. The Germans also report that the cotton comes to them in neat bales, 'well and cleanly packed.' Brazil has more virgin soil suitable to the production of cotton than has the United States. At the present time Japan, through arrangements with the Brazilian Government, is sending to that country shipload after shipload of Japanese farmers who are being instructed in cotton production. This move not only relieves Japan of some of its congested population, but

will also eventually make her independent of American cotton, which arrives at her ports dressed like a beggar....The decline in the quality and yield of our cotton is due to the use of 'any old seed' and the one-crop system. Farming without livestock, and the production of feedstuffs for that stock, has failed in every section of the world where it has been tried. We, in the South, could not be convinced by the experience of others. We are having to take a big dose of the medicine ourselves."

Russia

E. V. Wilcox, writing at length on conditions as he saw them in Russia, in *The Country Gentleman* for May, says: "...Once in the empire of the Soviets you fondly imagine that this nightmare of confusion will vanish in the clear light of fact. There again you are to be disillusioned. Formulas have taken the place of facts. You may read Russian newspapers and pamphlets till you are squint-eyed. You may study their official statistics till the whole world seems to be a mathematical Punch and Judy show. Then a footnote informs you that these are 'preliminary figures of conjectural statistics.' No distinction seems to be made between fact and formula, or between what is so and what some theorist would like to have so....Since the revolution the mere struggle for existence has been a desperate affair. Old men and middle-aged told me they had never known such hard times and destitution. 'How long must we endure this?' seems to be the cry of the people. I began at once to inquire into prices. The prices of manufactured articles are unbelievably high, and the same is true of all special service....Here is Russia, nearly three times the size of the United States, with 800,000,000 acres of arable land, much of it highly fertile, with 50 per cent of the world's forests, and other natural resources in prodigal abundance, oil, iron, coal, rivers, water power, manganese, platinum, furs and fisheries. Yet she is constantly on the verge of famine and to-day there are bread lines in every city. That was the first great paradox that almost floored me. Why does a sparse population, less dense than that of Kansas, grovel in want, filth and beggary in the midst of natural wealth and resources too stupendous for words and figures to portray? What is the key to this enigma?...The Soviet policy is to force the peasant to produce cheaply and efficiently while encouraging laziness and inefficiency in factory workers. There are 120,000,000 peasants on 24,000,000 farms. If they were allowed to market their wheat freely at world prices Russia could depend on a huge tonnage of export wheat. But under the present restrictive repression exercised by the central government the most optimistic conjecture for the immediate future indicates barely enough wheat for home use. In a final effort to meet this situation the government has undertaken the direct operation of State farms, using for this purpose both virgin land and large areas taken away from the kulaki, or well-to-do peasants. It's a fixed Soviet policy to penalize severely all peasants who have succeeded in making any money in farming. These State farms, or 'wheat factories,' as the Soviet leaders like to call them, vary in size from 3,000 to 300,000 acres. It's a most spectacular experiment. Nothing like it has ever been previously attempted. They boast of plowing 5,000 acres a day on a single farm. Oceans of power machinery have been brought to these Soviet estates--plows, tractors, and seeders,

harrows and combines. More than 60,000 tractors have already been purchased abroad, mostly in the United States, for use on these farms. Literally trainloads of this machinery were wrecked in learning how to use it. Of the 60,000 tractors purchased in the past three years there are not over 15,000 left in working condition, and other kinds of machinery have suffered a similar mortality. But the government is going ahead undaunted. Orders for 1,300 American tractors of one make and 8,000 of another had been placed last summer for 1930 delivery. It is proposed to plant 2,500,000 acres of wheat on these Soviet government farms in 1930. That of course will be only a drop in the bucket. If the peasants should stop growing wheat the government farms couldn't keep the city laborers from starvation. Will these State farms pay? Not according to the usual method of bookkeeping. Much of the land is too subject to drought. And there are forty other good reasons for expecting the experiment to fail. There is little money in growing wheat at best. There is no evidence that the world needs any more wheat than is now being produced. Government operation in Russia as elsewhere is far more expensive than private enterprise. Russian laborers are peculiarly lackadaisical and inefficient. Most of this State land is far away from transportation facilities. Railway lines and wagon roads must be built to reach the wheat. Poor management was in evidence everywhere..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 17 says: "While we may be inclined to criticize our Government for its numerous bureaus and commissions, we do not begrudge Government activity in the promotion of better agriculture and better homes through the agencies of vocational schools and 4-H clubs. The education these young people are receiving means a great deal to the future of this country. One of the most inspiring of all meetings ever held in Texas was the recent gathering of 1,600 high school boys at College Station. These boys are vocational agriculture students. They arrived at College Station in trucks, by train and by automobiles of every description, from every section of the State, some of them traveling a distance of five and six hundred miles. They were the pick of their classes, and their performance in various contests from the judging of livestock to the sawing of a straight edge justified the selections. Many of these boys will become actively engaged in the agricultural and livestock business in the Southwest, and it is a safe wager that they will treat the soil right, conserve and build up its fertility and conduct the business of farming along constructive and profitable lines. Those who may, by chance or inclination, go into other lines of business or into the professions, will not lose by their vocational training while in high school. Such boys, because of their understanding of agriculture and the problems of the farmers, will make better bankers, merchants and lawyers than they would have had they been deprived of this training....."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 4.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.75-\$14; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.25-\$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$12.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.90-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Best Cobbler potatoes from South or North Carolina jobbed at \$4.75-\$6.15 per barrel in terminal markets, and North Carolina stock was returning \$4.75-\$5 at shipping points. Southern Bliss Triumphs brought \$3.70-\$4 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market, with f.o.b. prices mostly at \$3.15-\$3.25. Maine Green Mountains were higher at \$2.45-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern consuming centers. Chicago reported sales of northern Round Whites on a carlot basis at \$2.80-\$2.90. Salmon Tint cantaloupes from California ruled \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; the cash-track price in Imperial Valley was lower at \$1.85-\$2 per crate. On a quart basis, eastern strawberries were jobbing mostly at 10¢-22¢, and a few markets quoted 32-quart crates at \$3.50-\$7. Growers on the Eastern Shore were still getting generally \$2-\$6 per crate of berries. Tom Watson water-melons, 24 to 30 pounds average weight, brought \$400-\$575 per carload in Florida shipping districts. City sales on a unit basis were made mostly at 60¢-\$1.50. Unceda peaches from Georgia ranged \$3-\$5 per six-basket crate in eastern terminals. Supplies were increasing slowly. The four-basket crates of tomatoes in central Mississippi were lower at 65¢-70¢, and lug boxes returned \$1.15-\$1.25 at eastern Texas shipping points. Large city markets reported Texas lugs jobbing at \$1-\$2.50. Mississippi four's at 95¢-\$1.25, and Florida six-basket crates at \$1.50-\$3.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19¢ to 20¢.

Average price middling spot cotton in ten designated spot market 14.64¢ compared with 14.62 average of seven June 3. A year ago the average of the ten was 18.55. July future contracts at New York declined 11 points to 15.79¢ and at New Orleans they closed at 15.54 compared with 15.73 June 2. Holiday June 3.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.07 7/8-\$1.09 7/8. No.2 red winter, Chicago \$1.10; St. Louis \$1.10-\$1.12; Kansas City \$1.05. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.05. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80½¢-81¢; Minneapolis 69¢-71¢; Kansas City 75¢-77¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80½¢-81¢; Minneapolis 74¢-76¢; Kansas City 77½¢-80¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40½¢-41½¢; Minneapolis 35½¢-36½¢; Kansas City 40¢-40½¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 56

Section 1

June 6, 1930.

THE SECRETARY ON NATIONAL CONDITIONS

An Indianapolis dispatch to the press to-day reports: "'No greater triumph has ever been scored in peace time than the victory Herbert Hoover has won against panic,' Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, declared in his keynote address at the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis yesterday. 'Our country will never know all of the conditions against which he battled,' Mr. Hyde added, 'nor all of the evils which threatened us when the stock market, long overinflated, collapsed, when, induced thereby, commodity values sagged; when business and industry, gripped by fear of panic, threatened retrenchment; when great financial institutions were precariously balancing themselves upon the rim of ruin; and labor, always haunted by the dread of unemployment, felt the touch of that grim specter upon its elbow. Promptly the President set in motion the forces of construction and resolutely began to rebuild public confidence. The result was that the unemployment which threatened to freeze the activities of the Nation has proved to be little more than seasonal unemployment. There was relatively little distress. New lines of railway are being built; rivers dredged; in a hundred cities public buildings are mounting skyward; the plans for the buildings in Washington are going forward; \$125,000,000 annually is being poured into highway construction. Industry is cooperating; labor is cooperating; cities and States are cooperating. The Nation is back at work, without a panic and without a boom....'"

THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff bill went back to conference again yesterday when the first report to the Senate, containing the bulk of agreements in conference on rates and administrative features, was held out of order by Vice President Curtis on the ground that the conferees had exceeded their authority in making changes on four items. Both the House and Senate reappointed their conferees. (Press, June 6.)

COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Cotton Advisory Committee has met and after a thorough study reported to the Federal Farm Board that there is an emergency in the American cotton market requiring a stabilization operation such as is contemplated in section 9, paragraph (d) of the agricultural marketing act. The committee suggested that this function should be performed by a corporation other than the American Cotton Cooperative Association. Accordingly, the cotton cooperatives have taken steps to set up a new nonstock corporation to be known as the Cotton Stabilization Corporation. Articles of incorporation were filed in Delaware yesterday, and the board of directors will meet in Washington next Monday. The meeting of the advisory committee for cotton at which the recommendation was made was held in Washington on May 16 and 17 with all members present. (Press, June 6.)

NEW YORK CITY POPULATION

The 1930 census indicates that the City of New York has a population of 6,700,000, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Apartment
House Con-
struction

According to building permit reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 257 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of homes provided for in new apartment houses in 1929 as compared with 1928. Reports have been received from these 257 cities for each year continuously since 1921, showing the number of families provided for and the class of dwellings with which they were provided. In 1929 family accommodations were provided in all classes of dwellings in these 257 cities for 244,197 families, while in 1928 provision was made for 388,678 families. According to permits issued in these cities during 1929 48.6 per cent of the families were to be housed in apartment houses and 40.2 per cent in one-family dwellings. In 1928 53.7 per cent were provided for in apartment houses and only 35.2 per cent in one-family dwellings. During each of the last four years more families have been provided for in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings in these cities. In the 14 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over a much larger proportion of families were housed in apartment houses than in cities having a population of less than 500,000. In these larger cities 64.4 per cent of the new family dwelling units for which permits were issued during the calendar year 1929 were in apartment houses and 25.3 per cent in one-family dwellings. In New York 58,320 families were provided for during the year 1929. Of this number 83 per cent were provided for in apartment houses and only 10.8 per cent in one-family dwellings. In the Borough of Manhattan 99.9 per cent of the families provided for during 1929 were to live in apartment houses. Baltimore is the outstanding city in this population group in the creation of one-family dwellings. In the Maryland metropolis 3,022 families were provided for in 1929 and 92.7 per cent were in one-family dwelling. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Cleveland are the only other cities in this group which provided more than one-half of their new dwelling unit in single family dwellings.

Cedars and
Apples

An editorial in *American Forests* for June says: "The wholesale destruction of red cedar trees in West Virginia...is a tragic story. That both parties to the war are right in part makes the situation a particularly difficult one with which to deal. The intensive enmity which has recently developed between the apple tree and the cedar tree is a case of symbiosis, or plant association, which dates back to before the arrival of white men in America. Through all this period there appears to have been a passive enmity between the two trees, in that a cedar rust has fluctuated between the red cedar and native varieties of the eastern crabapple. For 300 years or more, these trees have grown in close proximity with no ill effects. Then came varieties of apples from Europe and new varieties cultivated in this country, and among them the cedar rust appears to have found a host more to its liking than the rusty crabapple. In any event, the disease passed over without warning to a single variety of these cultivated apples, disfiguring the fruit so as to make it unprofitable. Later it attacked another variety and then another, until now many varieties of apple trees growing within two or three miles of red cedars are endangered by a more or less virulent infection of the rust. It is

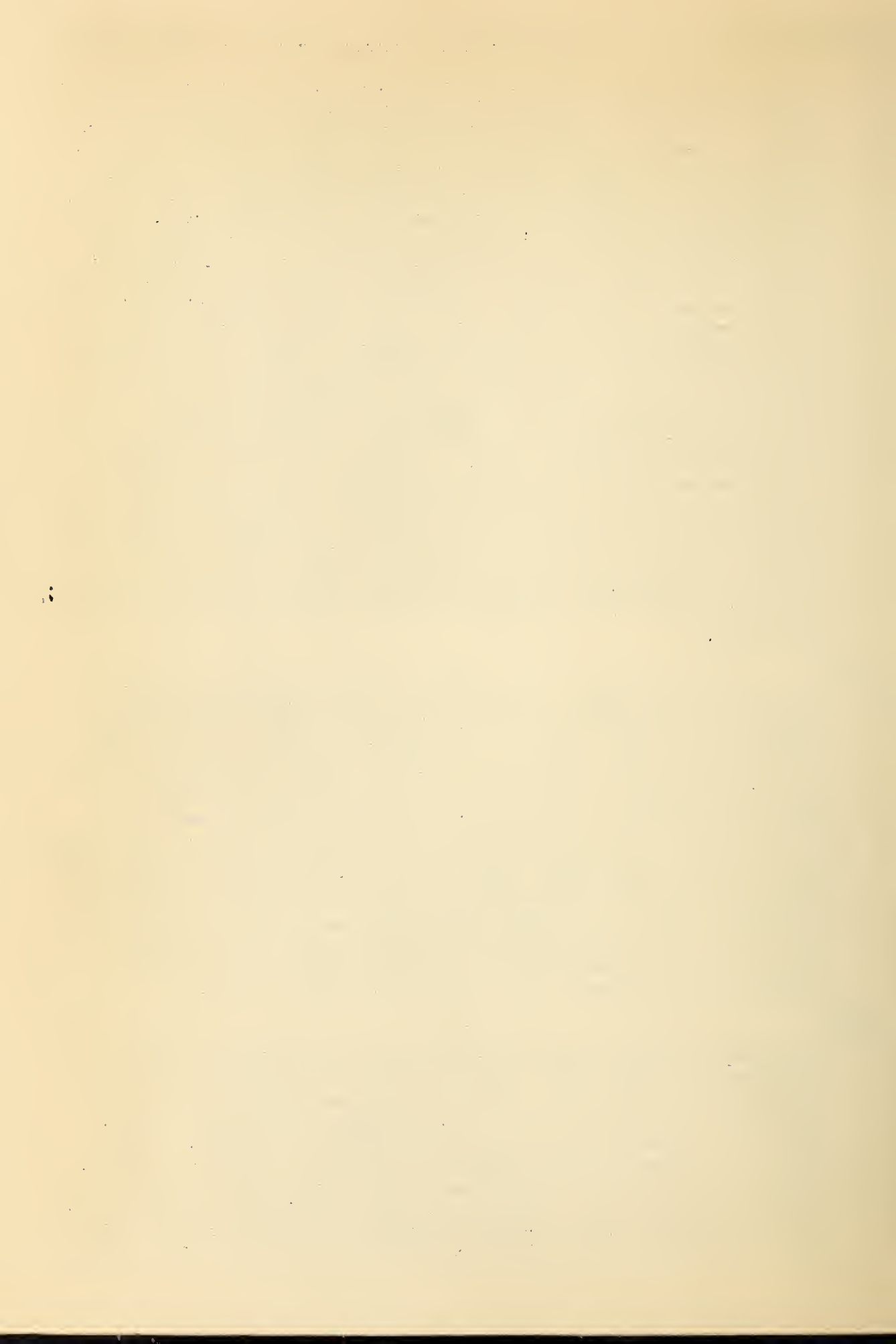
perhaps natural that orchardists should have become alarmed and demanded that all the country be made safe for apples by the wholesale destruction of red cedars. It is unfortunate that some of them in West Virginia, at least, apparently became panic-stricken and were guided more by fear than by reason. We agree with Miss Brooke that the law as enacted by West Virginia and the methods of destruction as carried out there smack of stupidity. The red cedar is not without value. It is one of America's trees of distinctive character. It is a home and country beautifier of the first order. It is a tree of high economic value. To outlaw it wholesale and without a fair trial of reason certainly borders on the stupid. What the situation apparently calls for is some modern regional planning in those States where both apple trees and red cedar trees have social and economic values. It goes without saying that there are some regions where apple-growing has no profitable place and where preservation of the red cedar will serve a higher social and economic need than unprofitable or excess orchards. A relative weighing of values is essential to the highest development of every community and every region. A county is too large a territory to be controlled by a few panic-stricken citizens, even though their investments are large and should be respected...A cedar tree may be just as valuable to one person as an apple tree is to another and the comparative value of cedars to a community as against apples or vice versa calls for regional planning of the highest order. It is hoped that other States will draw a lesson from West Virginia's experience and deal with their apple trees and cedar trees in a more judicial and thoughtful manner."

Electrified Farms

Electrified farms in the United States increased from 460,000 to 558,000 during 1929, or by 21.5 per cent. This is the largest increase ever recorded for a year. Montana headed the list for the greatest percentage increase. On December 31, 1928, that State had only 890 electrified farms, but in 1929 the number increased to 1,844, or by 107.2 per cent. Arizona came second with a gain of 93.1 per cent, New Hampshire third with 79.1 per cent, Nebraska fourth with 61.5 per cent, and South Carolina fifth with 46.3 per cent. At the end of 1923 only 166,140 farms were receiving electric service. Since that time the number has doubled every three and a half years. California led in the number of farms supplied with electric service with a total of 72,690 at the end of 1929, representing an electrification of 53 per cent. New York was second with 53,060 farms, Ohio third with 38,045 and Washington fourth with 37,813, followed by Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan in the order named. (Press, June 2.)

Farm Labor

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for May 15 says: "While farm wages are lower this spring than they have been in recent years, yet on an average they are more than fifty per cent greater than in pre-war days. In spite of the decline in farm wages as compared to 1928 and 1929, there is a surplus in every section of the United States. This surplus apparently is due to a greatly reduced demand, as well as to the release of large numbers of laborers in industrial centers. Undoubtedly much of the decline in demand is due to the employment of modern farm implements and machinery. That certainly is true throughout the Southeast where two-horse equipment as well as tractor equipment is so rapidly taking the place of one-horse outfits. While the



oversupply of farm labor adds to unemployment, which sets up a competitive labor market--a fact that in turn will undoubtedly bring the wages of all labor to lower levels by and by--yet the increase in the use of more efficient methods and the adoption of more modern tools mark a definite economic advance in farming. In passing, we might point out the fact that this oversupply of labor is made all the more burdensome by the continued influx of Mexicans. As a matter of fact, the greatest oversupply of farm labor is in Texas and Oklahoma. Those States are those that have used Mexican labor in greatest numbers. The fact of the very greatly decreased demand in Texas and Oklahoma, however, would indicate a substantial reduction in cotton acreage there. As a matter of fact, the oversupply is altogether due to a greatly reduced demand, for the number of laborers in those States is about what it is normally.

Fort on
Agri-
culture

A Doylestown, Pa., dispatch to the press of June 2 says: "Agriculture, through a sound and efficient producing system, can be placed on a paying basis without an increase in the cost of farm products to the consumer, Representative Franklin W. Fort of New Jersey told several thousand persons from New York, Philadelphia and other cities attending the thirty-third annual tree dedication and Founder's Day exercises at the National Farm School near Doylestown, June 1. 'The farmer, if he wishes to retain his individualism as a producer and not see his industry pass over into corporate form with a few directing heads and the balance of 6,000,000 laborers, must be ready to voluntarily control his production to the needs of the market and pool his output with other farmers,' Mr. Fort declared. 'The business world must furnish, for the assistance of the farmer and consumer alike, scientific business management in the handling, the standardization and the distribution of the product and must devise means for doing this which will not, as does the present system, make the rewards of the distributor out of proportion to those of the producer.' The speaker said he believed that the answer of American agriculture, aided and strengthened in its purpose by such institutions as National Farm School, would be to preserve the enormous economic, social and political advantage to the Nation of an independent, home-owning farmers, prosperous and contented through voluntary cooperation."

Wool Trade
Coopera-
tion

Coordination of the entire woolen trade in ten fundamental activities for the next six months was advocated May 28 by A. D. Whiteside, president of the Wool Institute, at a special meeting of the woolen and worsted weaving and spinning industries held at New York. The activities, Mr. Whiteside said, are to be carried on irrespective of institute or association membership. With unselfish cooperation, he asserted, conditions may be changed "within these few months to a justly founded hope of putting this industry on a high level of ethics and earnings." The ten fundamental activities in which Mr. Whiteside proposed industry-wide coordination comprise: statistics on production, billings and stocks; uniform cost methods, intertrade relationships and arbitration, code of practice, mutual adjustment bureau, registration of fabrics, broadening the market for wool products, style advisory service research and group meetings. (Press, May 29.)



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 5.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50 to \$14; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10 to \$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.90 to \$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$12.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.09 5/8 to \$1.11 5/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.05; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.06; Kansas City 99¢ to \$1; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80¢; Minneapolis 71¢ to 73¢; Kansas City 76¢ to 78¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80¢ to 80½¢; Minneapolis 74¢ to 76¢; Kansas City 78½¢ to 81¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40½¢; Minneapolis 35 7/8 to 36 7/8¢; Kansas City 40½¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.75-\$5.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.15 carlot sales per 100 pounds in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle; Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$3.05 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; mostly \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$700-\$970 bulk per car, 26-30 pounds average in New York City; \$375-\$600 f.o.b. per 24-30 pounds average, Leesburg, Florida. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.40-\$1.65 per standard crate, U.S. No.1 in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19¢ to 20¢.

Average price middling spot cotton advanced 7 points to 14.71. A year ago the price stood at 18.60. July futures contracts at New York advanced 8 points to 15.87 and at New Orleans 6 points to 15.60. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 57

Section 1

June 7, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "Another fluctuation in the course of the tariff bill June 6 makes it probable it will reach a final vote the end of next week. According to a unanimous-consent agreement, obtained by Senator Smoot, the part of the conference report still in the Senate was returned to the conference committee, so that it might combine its two reports into one. By the same motion it was agreed that when the consolidated report was brought back to the Senate it should be disposed of by one vote..."

FLOOD CONTROL WORK

The War Department yesterday set aside \$24,200,000 to prosecute the gigantic task of controlling floods on the Mississippi, according to the press to-day. As outlined under the congressional mandate, the project calls for the expenditure of \$325,000,000 over a ten-year period. Yesterday's allotment left in the hands of the department \$10,800,000 of the \$35,000,000 appropriated for 1931 flood control work on the river. This amount will be held in reserve for emergency activities.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE GIFTS

A Baltimore dispatch to-day states that gifts totaling \$87,500 to be given over a period of ten years for the increased support of the biological sciences and \$100,000 for "a fluid research in the humanities" were announced yesterday by Dr. Joseph S. Ames, president of Johns Hopkins University. The Rockefeller Foundation was the donor. The work of Dr. Raymond Pearl, noted biological experimenter, is among that financed. Now director of the Institute of Biology, he will become professor of biology next year, it was announced.

RUSSIAN FARM PROBLEMS

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Gomel, Ukrainia, says: "Kulaks, or rich peasants, enraged at the Soviet Government's plan of converting individual poor and middle-class farms into large State-controlled collective farms, yesterday set fire to the two largest collective farms in this district. Sheds containing agricultural machinery were destroyed, leaving the collectives without means of production. Members of the collectives appealed to the Government to punish the Kulaks...."

URUGUAYANS TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS

A Montevideo dispatch to-day says: "The Uruguayan Minister of Industries, Dr. Edmundo Castillo, is planning to send a representative to the United States to study several new developments in science and industry which he believes could be adopted to advantage in Uruguay. A special study is to be made of new applications of chemistry in agriculture and of a new method of meat refrigeration, Uruguay being an exporter of chilled beef to the British market. The delegate will also investigate the use of charcoal as a fuel for tractors to determine the feasibility of replacing expensive imported gasoline with cheap domestic charcoal."

Section 2

Business

Conditions

Underlying business forces are slowly but surely "orienting themselves in the direction of recovery," says the business review of the current American Bankers Association Journal. It may "even be said that the majority of these basic factors are now headed in the right direction," the review adds. "Some lines are due to recover much more quickly than others, and a few are still down-grade, but a certain degree of irregularity in our highly diversified economic system is an old story," the journal's discussion comments. "Belief that the tide is rising is grounded on an examination of fundamental factors and strengthened by the more optimistic feeling now held by leading executives in the industrial, merchandising, public utility and banking fields. Probably this more hopeful sentiment has not yet spread widely throughout the public at large for the reason that it is not so apparent on the surface as it is to those in touch with plans and policies for the future..."

Corporation

Farming

Mordocai Ezekiel and Sherman Johnson are the joint authors of the sixth and last contribution to the symposium on "Hard Times for Farmers" in The New Republic. In the June 4 issue Mr. Ezekiel and Mr. Johnson write under the title "Corporation Farming The Way Out?" They say in part: "Agriculture, almost alone among the American industries, still retains an individualistic organization as its characteristic scheme. We have over six million individual farmers. Is it any wonder that they are left behind in this age of gigantic businesses? The present organization hampers agriculture in many ways...The central feature in the new idea is a national corporation, operating groups of farms in many different sections of the country. A number of individual unit farms would compose each group. Each unit farm would be operated by a responsible operator, sharing in the profits and the losses, and taking full responsibility for productive efficiency. Over each group would be a group supervisor, and over all the central national office. The different groups of farms would be so located as to diversify operations, reduce speculative risks and eliminate unnecessary marketing costs. The areas would be so selected as to produce a wide diversity of crops and livestock, and the corporation would thus be protected from all crop failures and price changes, except such as were nation-wide. Production and income for the corporation as a whole would be far more stable than would be possible for any single farm, no matter how large. Marketing costs would be reduced by 'vertical integration.' Feeder cattle raised on the Texas units might be fattened on farms of the Iowa group, en route to market; low-grade wheat from western units, or corn from Iowa, would move direct to the special dairy units in New York, or to intensive poultry units in New Jersey. Within each group special aptitudes could be developed: seed corn, feeder pigs, seed potatoes or laying pullets might be grown on farms run by men with special abilities, with a prearranged market for the specialized product on adjoining farms of the corporation... Crucial points in the success of a federated chain-farming system would be the contract with the unit operators, and the soundness of the system of farming for each farm unit...What effect would be general development of nation-wide farming corporations have on country life? With the greater diffusion of risk, new economies of operation and more efficient methods, the employees could both be paid more than

they now earn as individual farmers, and also have much surer and more dependable incomes. There would be greater opportunities for individuals to advance, and more incentive for farmers to acquire technical training...Farming corporations might also develop a new labor psychology among farmers. At present, the farmers' answer to lower prices is longer hours and larger production. Industrial labor in America has learned that increasing productivity can be partly diverted into shorter hours and higher standards of living for the worker. Agricultural unions, under corporate farming, might secure the same results for farmers..."

Dollar Standard

An editorial on "The '60-Cent Dollar'" in The New York Times for June 1 says: "The recent downward readjustment of prices in this country bids fair to introduce confusion in one familiar bit of phraseology. Reference to 'the 60-cent dollar' has done long service in describing the higher cost of living since the war. That there was no such thing as a 60-cent dollar in America did not prevent even usually careful thinkers from adopting the expression. People reasonably familiar with the facts were aware that it was only another way of saying that prices, on the average, had been ranging somewhere around 60 per cent above the pre-war level....Of late, the accuracy of the phrase, even as a figure of speech, has been seriously shaken. The economists have mercifully drawn a veil over the recent change; the index numbers of average prices, which used to be based on '1913 as par,' are nowadays mostly based on 1926, but with results which may be confusing to the multitude. On the old base, Professor Fisher's index number for 1925, for instance, was $159\frac{1}{4}$; which, by the usual process of inversion, implied a '62 $\frac{7}{8}$ -cent dollar.' Now, however, it is $88\frac{3}{8}$, which establishes a dollar of $113\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the rating of 1926. Nor is this all; for even if the puzzled inquirer translates the present index number into the former terms of '1913 parity' and proceeds to appraise the currency accordingly, he will find that we are living nowadays under something like a 74-cent dollar. Perhaps the whole problem would be simplified if people were to confine themselves to language which describes what has actually happened. In the wild commodity speculation of 1920, prices in the United States, by the Government's calculation, went 147 per cent above the immediate pre-war average. In the sweeping reaction of 1921 and 1922, they fell to a point only 38 per cent above 'pre-war.' In 1925 the difference averaged nearly 60 per cent; now it is approximately 35 per cent. What it will be a year from now is a matter of guesswork. The one certainty is that we have to-day no '60-cent dollar,' whether actually or constructively."

Tuberculous Milk in Britain

The Medical Officer (London) for May 17 says: "During the last quarter of 1929 officials of the L.C.C. health department took 619 samples of milk from 21 counties at London railway stations, with the result that 32 (or 5.8 per cent of the 556 completed examinations) proved tuberculous. Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, information is sent, immediately upon the

discovery of a tubercle-infected sample of milk, to the medical officer of health for the country concerned, who is responsible for the examination of the cows at the farm from which the sample emanates. During the quarter under review, 13 cows were found upon inspection to be affected with tuberculosis, and were dealt with by the medical officers of health concerned under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. During the quarter four samples were taken from the milk of the cows at the council's mental hospitals, and all samples proved, on bacteriological examination, to be free from tubercle."

Wool Market

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 31 says: "After a big slump the wool market is showing signs of improvement. At a recent Australian and British auctions prices advanced five and ten per cent from the low point. In this country more activity is reported but no important price changes. The market for wool fabrics appears to be stronger. The American Woolen Company, the largest user of wool, recently advanced the price of its cloths and appears to be able to maintain the new level. Fashion also is a little more favorable to the use of wool. While current world supplies are liberal stocks of fine wools are not so large, particularly in this country, and the tendency is away from their production. The consensus of opinion is that the wool market has found bottom, that any change is likely to be for the better, but that there is no reason for excitement."

Section 3

Department of Agri- culture

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for May 29 says: "The county agricultural agent is one of your hired men. You, through the college, the county and the Federal Government, have hired him. And he is ready, able and anxious to work for you. On his own initiative he has undertaken and is carrying out many a program of value to you and your neighbors. What he needs to make him of most value to the farm folks in his county is more personal contact with them--that is, with you. We urge the farming men and women, boys and girls of every part of every county that has a county agent, to use him practically and conscientiously. He is in position to render invaluable service. Here is just one example: Each county agent in Oregon has in his office a complete list of standard recommended horticultural varieties found to be best for conditions prevailing in his county. These lists, which have been developed by horticultural specialists of the experiment station, are checked continually and modified from time to time as conditions warrant. Farmers who plan on setting out fruit trees or berry bushes of any kind can find out from them just what varieties are best suited to local conditions. And there are many, many other points on which assistance is just as readily available in the county agent's office. Take advantage of this assistance. Go in to the county seat to see him, or write him. The county agent is your hired man, and he is anxious to render service."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 6.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-\$14; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$10.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.90-\$10.40; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.90-\$10.50; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.25. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12-\$13.10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$4.50-\$5.50 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Virginia Cobblers \$4.25-\$5.50 in the East. Louisiana and Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$3.90-\$4 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.35-\$3.25 in eastern cities; few sales \$1.85-\$1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$3-\$3.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons brought \$985-\$1,000, bulk per car, 30 pounds average, in New York City; \$575 f.o.b. Loosburg. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Brawley. Eastern various varieties of strawberries ranged 12½¢-35¢ per quart in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19¢ to 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 14.59¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 18.57¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 15.75¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 15.40¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.09¾-\$1.11¾. No.2 red winter, Chicago \$1.09½; St. Louis \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.02-\$1.05. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.05½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis, 72¢-74¢; Kansas City 76¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81½¢-82¢; Minneapolis 75¢-77¢; Kansas City, 78½¢-81¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40¢-40¾¢; Minneapolis 35 7/8¢-36 7/8¢; Kansas City 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 58

Section 1

June 9, 1930.

THE NEW BUILDING The Washington Post yesterday said: "A dinner to celebrate the finishing of the new Agricultural Building will be held next Thursday evening by the Association of Federal Architects, in conjunction with the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in the building. This is the first time the building will be lighted inside and out. This is not only the first complete structure in the Mall building program, but it also marks the juncture of the two separated wings of the building. The lighting equipment includes a rheostat development that will illuminate the facade of the building with all stages of brightness from a faint glow to a full sunlight effect."

NEW EINSTEIN THEORY A London dispatch to the press of June 8 says: "The whole scientific world will now await with keen interest the production by Professor Albert Einstein of an equation or groups of equations which will give a complete picture of all physical phenomena. The distinguished German physicist has been evolving his theory of relativity into a bigger theory to explain all physical action and reaction. The completion of this theory calls for a special study of the importance of electro-magnetic phenomena in which Doctor Einstein discards the theory of the ether, which he considers a makeshift fabricated to explain something for which scientists at the time did not have the right explanation. It will be his purpose to accommodate in equations electro-magnetic phenomena with gravitation and geometry..."

THE PRESIDENT TO OPEN NEW CHICAGO BOARD BUILDING Chicago press of June 8 reports: "Rising forty-four stories over the financial district, the new \$22,000,000 Board of Trade Building will be formally occupied by the Exchange on Monday when trading starts as President Hoover pushes a button in the White House. After President Hoover sends the signals, John A. Bunnell, president of the board, will call Liverpool by telephone and let Alexander Slater, Jr., president of the Corn Exchange there, hear the roar of the traders as the opening gong sounds...."

COTTON IN EGYPT A Cairo dispatch to-day says: "The Egyptian Government's policy of entering the cotton market as a large-scale buyer has aroused strong criticism among European merchants both here and in Lancashire. During the present year the Government has bought about \$40,000,000 worth of cotton, which is so far unsold, the sum coming out of the reserve fund. Joseph Picciotto Bey, merchant and member of the Egyptian Senate, will soon bring up the question before Parliament, as he believes that such a policy will involve the Government in serious loss. He declares that it means locking up large sums of money in fruitless attempts to keep up prices artificially against world factors of supply and demand..."

BANANA PEST IMMUNITY A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch to-day states that after much experimenting the agricultural department has produced a banana immune from the Panama disease.

Section 2

Farm Land
Values

An editorial in Commercial West for May 24 says: "In a period of declining land values, certain farming areas have been going counter to the general trend; certain farms commanding a higher rental than they did a few years back. Why? Speaking at Dodge City, Kansas, some months ago, a prominent agricultural leader analyzed this phenomenon of post-war years, so conspicuous in the winter wheat sections of the Southwest, and attributed the spectacular development largely to the progress of power farming. But Kansas and the Southwest have no monopoly on farms that have steadily advanced in value, due to their increased earning powers resulting from the efficient use of improved equipment and good management. The experience of a Middle-Western agricultural college illustrates what has been going on in other States. This institution, a few years ago, rented a farm at the then prevailing rates. The first year that corn was raised on it by the college, the land was disced before plowing; plowed; double disced three times; pulverized once; harrowed once; planted; harrowed, and cultivated five times--twice as much work as is normally done on a corn crop; yet this cornfield required only about one-half as many man-hours as is customary in that part of the country. With twice the amount of attention given the fields, it is not surprising that the crop was better than those of several years preceding, nor that the soil was in better shape. Nor is the sequel to be wondered at. An enterprising farmer was attracted to the place; bought it at a figure considerably above the price at which it was held when the college leased the farm, and then offered it to the institution at an increased rental of \$4 an acre. Commenting upon the situation, the professor under whose supervision this work had been carried on observes: 'There is no question in my mind that the power equipment we used on the farm made possible the tilling of that farm to such an extent that its value was substantially increased.' Such experiences may be out of the ordinary, perhaps, but not without parallel. Everyone who has given serious thought to the subject can point to similar instances within the range of his own observations."

Food Con-
servation

Manufacturers Record for June 5 says: "According to the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce, Theodore Jones, a White County farmer, has pointed the way to farm relief for thousands of farmers throughout the South. He is helping to solve his own problem by preserving surplus farm produce for home use. Mr. Jones purchased a pressure cooker, scaler, and other canning materials and has demonstrated that with an initial investment of \$86 for equipment he has made a profit of \$76 and has 500 cans of food, valued at \$75, which he retained for home use. Tomatoes, chickens, peas, strawberries, peaches, corn, kraut, chow chow, ketchup, relish, preserves and other foods were canned. The essential point is that the quantity of food canned for home consumption by this progressive farmer virtually paid for the canning outfit leaving as net profit most of the sum received for marketed produce."

Forestry in
Southeast

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union says: "'The future of forestry in the Southeast and in south Georgia, the heart of the Southeast, is with the individual,' says the Savannah Morning News in an editorial commenting on the forestry conference that was held in that city during three days of last week, when forestry in the

South-east was discussed from every angle, with a view to the doing of more practical work than ever has been done in the territory indicated in the matter of forest conservation, extension and utilization. The Savannah newspaper, above quoted, says that the forestry conference held in its city was the best, in every respect, that thus far has been held....Concluding the article, attention is called to these important facts: 'The chemist is leading the way to better production and more varied and profitable uses of wood and forest products; the mill man can do his part; the owners of big timber stretches have larger responsibility upon them. Private effort and personal interest, with cooperation, will make of forestry in Georgia a major source of wealth and continuing profit.'..It is more than likely that a very great deal of good work was accomplished by the Georgia Commercial Forestry Congress, held in Savannah...."

Fruit Conservation

Close to 75 per cent of all American women still put up jams and jellies, a recent survey made for General Foods shows. Number of farm women who make their own jams and jellies leads the list. Survey shows that 88 per cent of farm women, 78 per cent of village women and 45 per cent of large-city women put up home-made jams. Housewives are jelly-makers on 98 per cent of Pacific coast farms, on 93 per cent of southern farms, on 86 per cent of Middle West farms and on 74 per cent of eastern farms. Survey brought out that farm women are more concerned with quality than speed, ease or cost of making. Fruit preferences run as follows: 53 per cent of farm and village women put up apple jelly; 50 per cent, grape; 49 per cent, strawberry; 45 per cent, blackberry. Plums are more popular on the farms than in cities. Apple, favorite among farm women, is fourth with city women, whereas blackberry is just the reverse. Grape jelly and jam are second with both groups. Farm and village women report putting up half again as many kinds as city women. Grape is the Midwest favorite along with strawberry. Farm women report putting up an average of 12 glasses of peach and currant jelly a year. Average number of any one kind runs about 16 or 17. Only 9 per cent of farm women said they had stopped putting up jelly. Of all farm women, only 28 per cent ever buy any jam or jelly. Of these 21 per cent buy only when home-made gives out....These products are served by 94 per cent for breakfast, by 57 per cent for dinner and by 28 per cent between meals. Jelly is even made in the winter by some farm women, 14 per cent indicating that they use dried or canned fruits at that time of the year for this purpose.

Margarine Monopoly

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for June says: "Of monopolies and cartels there is to be no end, if the foreigners have their way. Monopolies in raw materials are difficult to hold together, as is well illustrated by rubber and coffee. Granted certain conditions, monopolies in manufactured goods seem more successful, as is illustrated by fixed nitrogen and matches. Within a few years a consolidated control of margarine has been perfected in Europe. Recently the Margarine Union entered into a merger with the most prominent British manufacturer of soap. For practical purposes, the margarine combine may be said to control the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes over the globe, outside of North America. Butter

does not lend itself to monopolistic control; but margarine is peculiarly adapted to it, for reasons inherent in the technic of manufacture. Outside of the United States, butter substitutes contain practically no fat of domesticated animals. The components are vegetable oils and the oils of salt-water fishes and marine animals. The vegetable oils are readily refined and can be blended to any desired consistency. The oils of fishes and marine animals are readily refined, so that the peculiar odors and tastes are eliminated, and they are easily hardened by hydrogenation. Color may be added or omitted. It has become technically feasible to add vitamins in order to have the substitute match with butter; such standardized vitamin-containing margarines are on sale in several countries. Outside of the Philippines, the principal sources from which the oil seeds are derived lie in the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, France, Holland and Belgium. The merger with the British soap manufacturer represents an extension of vertical integration. Soap making is an industry of extraordinary ramifications. Nevertheless, close to the source of supplies of vegetable oils and in control of a relatively high-price outlet in margarine, it will probably be found feasible to exercise a widespread control over the lower-price outlet in soap. What is to be the next step? We do not anticipate any approach to the United States. But the imagination of the chemist is readily able to picture two further developments for Europe. Butter is the highest-priced table fat, and the cheaper margarine is the substitute; lard is a cheaper cooking fat, but the lard substitute made of vegetable oil may be marketed at a still lower price. In short, two price fields are available in purveying the substitutes for butter and lard....The margarine monopoly bodes no good to dairymen in the world. A natural product is not enhanced in price by the introduction of a substitute. We have the impression that the low world price of butter is due, among other factors, to the dissemination of use of margarine and to commercial tactics of the European margarine trust."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "If there is anything in the line of human endeavor, or any material needed in the maintenance of human life or pleasure which has not been 'studied' by one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture the omission is an oversight....Now the department undertakes to standardize the ice cream soda. No longer will there be a pleasant mystery in the drinks and concoctions dispensed by the soda clerk. The food standards committee of the department has defined root beer, root beer flavor and root beer concentrate, as it may be differentiated from birch beer, and so on through cream soda water, cream soda water flavor and likewise the flavors of such fruits as the oranges, the lemon and the lime, so hereafter when a chocolate dream delight is ordered, a chocolate dream delight will be served. But root beer, pop and ice cream soda are beverages of yesterday. The Department of Agriculture will not have fulfilled its duty of safeguarding the public until it defines and standardizes the more assertive flavors that enjoy popularity to-day."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 7.--Livestock quotations on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.75-\$5.50 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Virginia Norfolk Section Cobblers \$4.25-\$5 in New York City. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.70 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Georgia Unceda peaches \$4-\$5 per six basket carrier, medium to large size, in city markets. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pounds average, \$1050-\$1100 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average \$400-\$600 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.50-\$1.75 per standard crate, U.S. No.1, in consuming centers. California Yellow Bermudas, commercial pack, \$1.25-\$1.50 in New York City. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brawley. Eastern various varieties of strawberries ranged 15¢-28¢ per quart in eastern cities; 32-quart crates, Gandys, \$5-\$7 f.o.b. Delaware points.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17½¢ to 18½¢; Single Daisies, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 19¢ to 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points to 14.44¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.56¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 15.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 15.25¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.09½-\$1.11½. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.11-\$1.12; Kansas City \$1.02-\$1.05. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.05½; St. Louis \$1. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80¢; Minneapolis 71¢-73¢; Kansas City 75½¢-78¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¢-81½¢; Minneapolis 75¢-76¢; Kansas City 78¢-80½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40¢-41½¢; Minneapolis 35½¢-36½¢; Kansas City 41½¢-42¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 59

Section 1

June 10, 1930.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION Reorganization of the Federal Power Commission, recommended last December by President Hoover, was approved yesterday by the House with passage of the Senate bill to replace the three Cabinet members--Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture--with an independent commission of five members. The vote was 201 to 17. The measure goes back to the Senate for consideration of House amendments, most important of which was one increasing membership of the new commission from three to five. (Press, June 10.)

THE TARIFF BILL The press to-day reports: "The tariff bill was started on the last stretch of its journey to a final vote in the Senate yesterday with indications still pointing to a close decision but with Republican leaders maintaining confidence that it would pass. Senator Smoot, who reported the measure back to the Senate shortly after noon, after conferees had completed corrections in the watch paragraph to meet points of order, predicted a final vote by Thursday...."

BOULDER DAM PROJECT An initial outlay of \$10,660,000 for the \$165,000,000 Boulder Canyon Dam project was approved yesterday by a House appropriations subcommittee after receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Mitchell holding that contracts for the consumption of power were valid under the Swing-Johnson Act. (Press, June 10.)

WHEAT PRICE-FIXING IN ENGLAND A Wickham, England, dispatch to-day says: "Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader and former Prime Minister, said last night the establishment of a fixed guaranteed price of English-grown wheat would be one of the first jobs of a Conservative Government should it obtain office. The guaranteed price would be on milling quality grain and would be sufficient to enable wheat to be produced remuneratively on the ordinary wheat lands of the country, he said...."

LOCUSTS OVERCOME IN EGYPT A Cairo dispatch to-day reports: "The locust campaign on the Sinai Peninsula, begun in December, has terminated in a victory over the plague. The Egyptian officers and men working under Jarvis Boy, Governor of Sinai Province, and the Minister of Agriculture have entirely cleaned up the young swarms which threatened the Nile Valley. The grown insects are being polished off by a strange army comprised of larks, ravens, desert fowl, snakes and lizards."

ARGENTINIANS TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS A Cordoba, Argentina, dispatch states that the Governor of the Province of Cordoba has issued a decree appointing a delegation to the Pan-American Commercial Conference at Sacramento, Cal. The chief of the delegation will be Jose Castellanos, Chief of the Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Animal Industry.



Section 2

British
Agricul-
ture

H. G. Miller, writing in Nature (London) for May 10, says: "Many people to-day are searching for remedies for the depression that hangs so heavily over agriculture, particularly in Great Britain. In a recent paper before the Surveyors' Institution, T. Wibberley makes his contribution to the problem, and envisages a future for British agriculture when it will rest, even more than to-day, on livestock. This will be achieved, in his opinion, not by the further extension of grassland, but rather by using arable land, to a much greater extent than at present, for the production of food for livestock, by the growth of forage crops, either for grazing, or for cutting for hay or silage, or for harvesting as mixed grain, and by keeping the land more continuously cropped. Livestock certainly holds out more promise than most other branches of farming. Sir William Haldane has forecast a reasonably bright future for beef production at home, provided it be of good quality and that there are no great developments elsewhere, as yet unforeseen. The stock population of Great Britain has lately decreased all round, and, if our beef has to face competition from chilled imports of high quality, our mutton is free from similar competition because of transport costs; our pork is at present protected by the import embargo, and there is abundant room for greater bacon production if we could but compete successfully with the Danish article. In addition, we still have a sheltered market for milk, a market capable of considerable expansion by educating the public to the value of milk for children: the poultry industry also is developing. As against this, grain can be produced so much more cheaply in other parts of the world that it can be transported for thousands of miles and still compete successfully with the home-grown product. It would appear unsound to base the future of our agriculture on the production of uneconomic crops..."

Farm Im-
plements

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for May 21 says: "Exports of farm implements from the United States for the first quarter of 1930 broke every previous quarterly record, with a gross value of more than fifty million dollars, exceeding the total of last year's first quarter exports by thirty-seven per cent. Wheel tractors to the number of 23,015 made up nearly one half the total value, but included in the schedule also were belt horsepower tractors, track-laying tractors, harrows, drills, seeders, mowers, harvesters, threshers, combine harvesters, and dairy, poultry, bee-keeping equipment, windmills and farm grinders. Russia was the largest buyer, accounting for two fifths of the total, chiefly in tractors. It is apparent that within a few years we will have suitably armed and equipped all the world further to press down the crown of surplus production upon the brow of the American farmer. With cheap and abundant lands, infinitely cheap labor and living, and a full equipment of the most modern and efficient farming machinery, there will no longer remain any doubt of the ability of the foreign producer to outdo the United States in competing for the world's market for field and farm products. It easily may be that the present pressure of unsold harvests upon our domestic markets is but a mild warning of what is in store in years to come..."

Farm Problem An editorial in The Farmer for May 3 says: "The many shades of
Angles opinion on agricultural questions of to-day simply illustrate the fact that problems of agriculture are many-sided. The viewpoint of New York dairymen on marketing questions is quite different from the viewpoint of western dairymen. There is even competition between the two. The direct marketing of livestock meets with approval in one section of the country because of the location of terminal markets, while in sections like the Northwest it meets with disapproval. Farmers on the Pacific coast have one set of problems and farmers in the South have a different set of problems. The problems of agriculture differ according to locality and there is no single answer to the solution of these problems. All we can hope to do is to discover what are the fundamental problems of agriculture--such problems as organization, taxation, finance,--solve these problems through concerted action by farmers everywhere and then leave to the different sections of the United States the solution of other problems which are peculiarly local in character. Perhaps one of the reasons why we have not made more progress in solving the farm problem during the past ten years is that we have been trying to discover one general cure-all. There is no such thing."

Fruit Consumption An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for May 31 says: "Clutch your California pride, for here comes the statement that Chile eats more fresh fruit than this State does. Frank Elliott, of the packing firm of Wilman Bros. and Elliott, noticed this during his trip to South America last fall. The Chilean Government boosts the idea of fruit in the diet and suggests ways of serving fruit. For instance fresh peaches are peeled and served on cracked ice, to be eaten with a knife and fork. Thus either freestone or cling peaches can be used. Lots of plums are used, and are an important part in fruit cocktails of which the Chilean people are very fond. A favorite way to serve an orange is to peel it and bring it in whole on a plate with a sharp knife and fork to manage it with. Various fruits are served with a jacket of chocolate candy. This is done by dipping cold fruit in hot fudge. Fruit in Chile takes the place of pastries, Mr. Elliott says... When we hear of eight different nations advertising the use of fruits to German consumers, and this country contributing none of those advertising campaigns, isn't it time for us folks who 'invented' advertising to wake up and get busy?"

Illiteracy Lee Lamar Robinson writes of "Illiteracy's Effect Upon Industry" in Manufacturers Record for May 20. He says in part: "The extent of illiteracy throughout the United States, despite progress being made in many directions, is of more vital concern possibly to industry than to any other one interest. This is the opinion of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, director of the National Illiteracy Crusade. In view of her long experience in dealing with those who lack even the most elementary education, Mrs. Stewart had been asked by the writer to discuss the relation of this circumstance to the economic present and future of the country. After reciting steps leading up to the mechanics of the movement of which she is now the directing head, and the development of information showing there are at least 5,000,000 out of the total population of the United States who can neither read nor write, Mrs. Stewart said: 'Fortunately the national conscience is becoming aroused,

due to disclosures growing out of research made by the National Illiteracy Crusade. Men of affairs, in our industrial as well as in our commercial and financial life, are showing keen interest in the situation, with a real desire to aid in solving the problem. It must be remembered that it is not along these 5,000,000 unfortunates scattered over the various States of the Union whose plight makes up this particular problem, but also the multiplying millions of those whose education is of the most limited character, assuming some literacy on their part..."

Missouri
Chicken
Census

The press of June 6 says: "Not to be outdone by the Federal Government, the research department of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce recently has completed a census in Missouri, to give St. Louis business men some idea of the part played by chicken raising in the prosperity of the city. Seventeen Missouri counties, the survey showed, each have a chicken population of 400,000. Thirty-five counties have between 200,000 and 300,000 each; twenty-five between 100,000 and 200,000 and only eight counties have less than 100,000 chickens. The eggs they lay, it is set forth, have been truly golden, as they are constantly being shipped to all parts of the country, bringing great financial returns to the State. Much handling of these shipments is done through St. Louis. Poultry is sent from St. Louis as far as New York, and the preparation of chickens for cold storage is one of the big industries of the city...Missouri ranks second in the Union for the raising of chickens and first as a hatchery."

Wool Pool
Prices

An editorial in New England Homestead for June 7 says: "For 10 years the Massachusetts wool pool has been securing top prices for sheep owners. Each season farmers deliver the clip at central points and it is later made into blankets which farmers sell at \$9 each. Since about 11 pounds wool make a blanket and the manufacturing costs \$2.90, the growers receive around 55 cents a pound for wool which in normal channels would bring only 20 to 25 cents a pound. The State department of agriculture is to be commended for its part in this cooperative enterprise, and special praise goes to C. D. Richardson of West Brookfield, Mass., who has headed the work since its inception....It is understood that Connecticut growers are having their 1930 clip handled along with the Massachusetts output...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Southern Planter for June 1 says: "The Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture covering the activities of the Department for 1929 was issued recently. It contains a wealth of information and should be read by every person interested in the agricultural welfare of the country. The Report of the Secretary of Agriculture and 'What's New in Agriculture' are especially worthy of consideration. A perusal of this book can not help but convince the reader of the worth-while service the department is rendering farmers."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 9.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25 to \$13.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.75 to \$11.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$10 to \$10.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10; (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12 to \$13; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.50-\$5.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Virginia Cobblers \$4.50-\$5.25 in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.25-\$3.50 per 100 pounds, carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.25-\$2.75 in eastern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes brought \$2.25-\$3.50 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Brawley. Eastern various varieties of strawberries ranged 15¢-23¢ per quart in eastern cities. Pennsylvania berries \$4.50-\$6 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia. Georgia Unceda peaches, medium to large sizes, brought \$3.50-\$4.50 per sixes in city markets; few sales small sizes \$2.25 f.o.b. Macon. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$650-\$875 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average, in Chicago; \$375-\$600 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32½¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢ to 19½¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 19¢; Young Americas, 18½¢ to 19½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 51 points to 13.93¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.42¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 55 points to 15.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 52 points to 14.73¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.10¼ to \$1.12¼; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.08; St. Louis \$1.11 to \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.03 to \$1.06; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 99½¢ to \$1; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80½¢; Minneapolis 71½ to 73½¢; Kansas City 76 to 78½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81¼¢; Minneapolis 75½¢ to 76½¢; Kansas City 78½¢ to 80½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40½¢; Minneapolis 36 1/8 to 37 1/8¢; Kansas City 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXVII, No. 60

Section 1

June 11, 1930.

MARKETING BILL SIGNED

A bill to suppress unfair practices in marketing perishable commodities in interstate and foreign commerce was signed yesterday by President Hoover, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The President said the marketing bill was a notable accomplishment, and very important, since it set up a plan for licensing dealers in perishables."

TEXTILE FOUNDATION MEASURE

The press to-day says: "A broad step toward the development and improvement of the textile industry of the Nation was taken yesterday when President Hoover signed a bill creating the 'Textile Foundation.' The foundation, a corporate body, may accept nearly \$2,000,000 from the Textile Alliance, Inc., of New York, to expend for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry and its allied branches. It will consist of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and three persons familiar with the industry to be named by the President. They will serve without compensation."

THE TARIFF BILL

The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill is slated for final action by Congress Saturday as a result of a unanimous consent agreement reached in the Senate yesterday for that body to vote on the conference report at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Following this action Chairman Hawley of the ways and means committee arranged for the House to consider the bill Saturday under a special rule. (Press, June 11.)

CENTER MARKET TO CLOSE

President Hoover yesterday signed the joint resolution providing for the closing of the Center Market in Washington at the end of this month, according to the press to-day. The report says: "According to the terms of this resolution, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to give notice that the Government will cease to maintain this public market after June 30. The buildings used and occupied for the purposes of the market will be vacated on or before that date."

GERMAN MUSKRATS

A Berlin dispatch to-day states that the Commissioner of Forests, Ludwig Schuster, has put his foot down on wholesale muskrat breeding. He said the rodents would undermine railroads and river embankments and impair the safety of dams, waterworks and roadways. The commissioner added that 50,000 muskrats were killed annually in Germany to prevent damage to property and to raise them commercially would be to invite great trouble.

Section 2

Cattle in El Salvador During the year 1929, 205 head of purebred cattle were imported into El Salvador by the General Bureau of Agriculture. These animals constitute the largest importation ever made by the bureau and will be used exclusively for breeding purposes by the stock raisers who purchased them. Included among the number are 3 Ayrshire bulls and 35 cows, 2 Shorthorn bulls, 1 Hereford bull, 5 Holstein bulls, 99 cows and 20 heifers, and 40 Jersey cows. (Diario del Salvador, San Salvador, Mar. 3.)

Flour Export Trade An editorial in Modern Miller for June 7 says: "The export flour trade of the United States for the year 1929 was nearly 2,000,000 barrels larger than in 1928, yet we frequently hear that our export trade is not holding up. There is a very fair volume of trade passing now from United States mills and there is every reason to expect the seasonal increase on the new crop both from the United States and Canada. German tariffs, Italian wheat growing, Norway monopoly and other influences in Europe have all been harped on as causes for decline in export flour trade. Argentina and Australia have been credited with gradually pushing this trade off the map in Europe. Total flour exports from the United States in 1929 were 13,663,457 bbls., against 11,851,842 in 1928....Our flour trade to Europe in 1929 increased approximately 400,000 bbls. and to non-European countries 1,500,000 bbls. With the splendid surplus wheat in North America, both in the United States and Canada, export flour trade from this Continent will expand with the new crop movement. All recent reports indicate that Russia, Italy and Central Europe are falling below expectations in wheat crop prospects and Argentina is certainly not going to play the role it played last year. Prospects for export flour trade are not dimmed and a volume from the United States of 13,663,457 bbls. is quite substantial. Exporting mills both in the United States and Canada should not be misled by more talk."

Foreign Service for Agriculture An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for June 5 says: "Another splendid forward step in agricultural legislation is marked by the passage in Congress of the McNary-Ketcham bill after a campaign of many years by farm leaders. The McNary-Ketcham bill provides for a complete foreign service for agriculture in addition to that now maintained by the Department of State and the Department of Commerce. Through its provisions, the Federal Farm Board and the Department of Agriculture will be enabled to put trained men in all agricultural nations of the world to supply information that will assist American farmers to know about crops and markets in other parts of the globe. Agricultural competition is world-wide. Wheat growers of the Northwest perhaps realize that most at the present time. If direct information is obtainable as to the condition and extent of crops in competing nations, or the potentialities of markets in other countries are analyzed and widened, the benefits will be tremendous. Agriculture in the Northwest has a particular interest in the enlarged opportunities which the foreign service provisions of the McNary-Ketcham bill offer. Our future markets--as well as our future competition, perhaps--open out on to the far shores of the Pacific Ocean."

National
Health

The winter of 1930 was the most healthful on record in the United States and Canada, according to the current statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which reports also that since the influenza epidemic of 1918 the mortality rate at every season has shown a marked decrease. Summer uniformly has the lowest mortality and winter the highest, the exception having been 1918, when the autumn death rate was unprecedented for any season. During the fourteen-year period ending with 1929 the years 1927 and 1928 showed the lowest winter death rates, according to the bulletin; 1929 the lowest spring death rate, 1923 the lowest summer death rate and 1923 and 1925 the minimum fall death rates. "Since 1920, when a recrudescence of the influenza epidemic occurred," the bulletin says, "there has been no decided trend of the death rate, upward or downward at any season of the year. The greatest variability in the death rate, from year to year, has occurred in the winter season. This is due, for the most part, to the relatively high or low incidence of influenza."

Produce
Terminal
At Buffalo

A \$50,000,000 produce terminal and farmers' market is to be built at Buffalo, N.Y. Plans call for 50 stores for wholesale produce dealers, a 15-acre market for farmers, cold storage plant, garage and warehouse for grocers and packers and a bank. (N.Y. Times, May 1.)

State
Parks

An editorial in The New York Times for June 6 says: "Emphasizing again the relation between national and State parks, Secretary Wilbur, in his announcement of the coming meeting of the National Conference on State Parks, stresses a point which, though made by his predecessors, is not yet fully understood throughout the country. State and national parks alike serve the same purpose--to preserve for future generations certain regions which have a special value, either esthetic recreational or scientific. But there is a limit to the areas which the Federal Government should control. It is the province of the State to take over such regions as do not properly fall under national jurisdiction....The line is confessedly difficult to draw. In recent years it has been necessary for friends of the national parks to fight proposals to create them out of lands which have no claim to such distinction....The field is open for the creation of State parks. Especially is this true in those sections which, like the South, have not yet made the most of their advantages. With a full realization of the part still to be played by State parks, the annual conference is called. At this gathering information is exchanged and problems are discussed. People from one State learn more of what other States are doing. Even representatives from those States which, like New York and California, have already done so much in developing parks come away from such a meeting with a new sense of the importance of proceeding with the acquisition of proper sites as rapidly as possible. Fortunately, the public is gradually beginning to appreciate the value of these parks--economic as well as esthetic. The cry is for more of them."

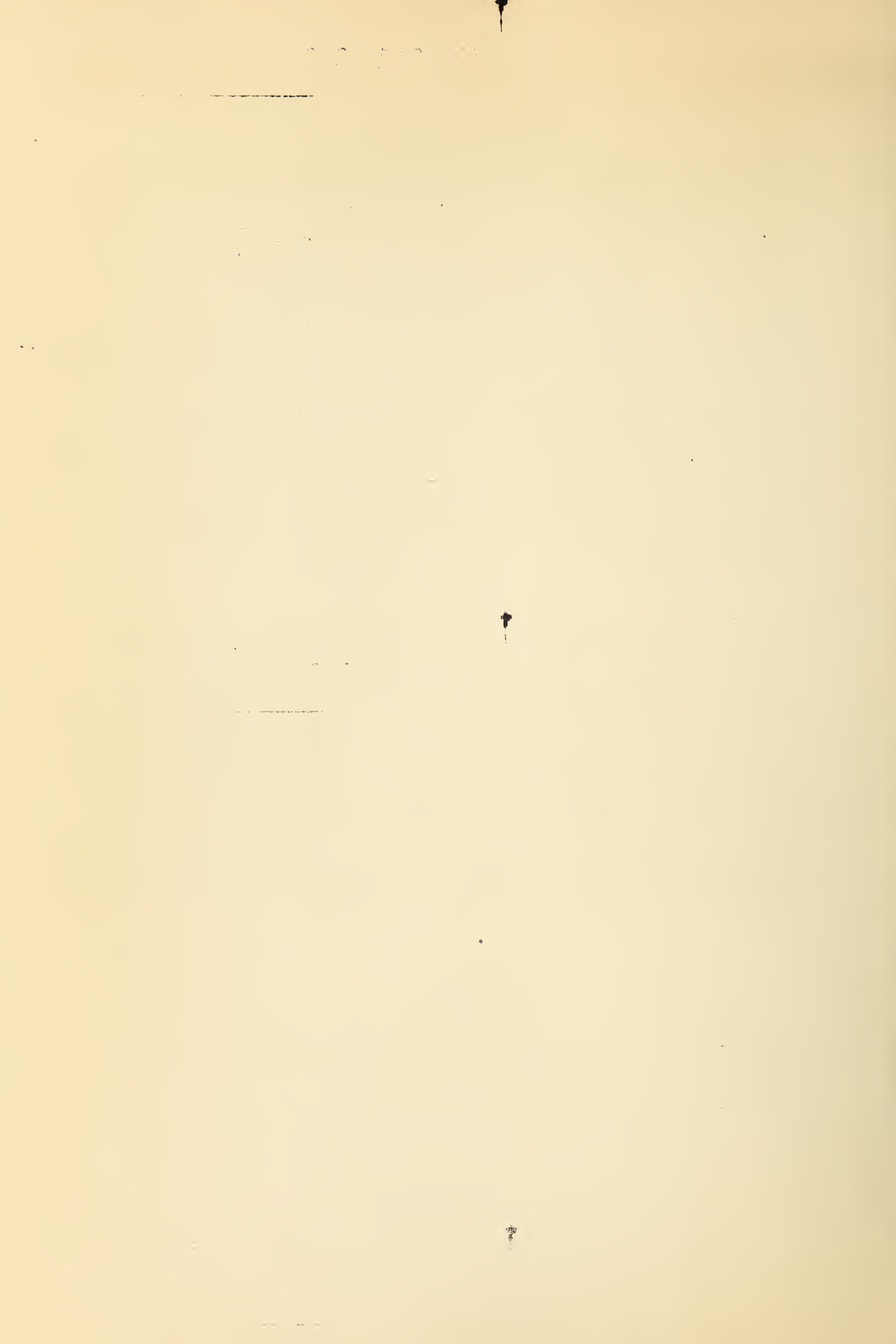
Undulant
Fever in
Britain

The British Medical Journal for May 10 says: "Reports in our present issue of five cases of undulant fever, occurring in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, testify to the widespread interest in

the incidence of this disease--an interest that has undoubtedly been stimulated by Dr. W. Dalrymple-Champneys's recent report issued by the Ministry of Health. Four of the cases were diagnosed on the basis of the agglutination reaction. From the comparatively brief duration of the disease--three to seven weeks--from the mildness of the symptoms, and from the absence, except in one case, of relapses, it is probable that these were due to infection with the bovine type of Br. abortus. The fifth case, reported by Colonel W. P. MacArthur and Major J. B. A. Wigmore, presents features of considerable interest. The patient was ill for eight months, and experienced six relapses... As has been emphasized on more than one occasion, the disease is primarily one of animals. In this country infection appears to occur either by the consumption of heavily infected cow's milk or by direct contact with aborting animals. The frequency of abortus infection in cows is known to be high, but no exact figures of its incidence are available. There is, moreover, little or no reliable information about the incidence of Brucella infections of goats and swine. The time seems to be ripe for the institution by the Ministry of Agriculture of a commission of inquiry into the distribution of the disease in animals, and into the value of the various methods that may be used in its prophylaxis."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for June 7 says: "While the demand for wool has been less keen in the eastern seaboard markets this week, prices have been fairly maintained and are if anything against the buyer. Fine wools are first in volume of sales but quarter-blood combing wools for knitting purposes have been prominent in the trading, both in territory and bright wools. Foreign markets are firm on fine wools and barely firm on crossbreds. The Yorkshire textile strike is apparently near an end, with operatives accepting the reductions demanded by the mills. New clip operations are extending into the Northwest and contracting is reported in southern Montana at 21-23 cents. Elsewhere, prices are about unchanged, although buying pressure is less in certain localities. The manufacturing position is considered sound and encouraging, although manufacturers still adopt a very conservative attitude."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 10.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25 to \$13.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.50; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$10.75; Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.05; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$9.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.65 to \$12.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.11 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.05 to \$1.06; Kansas City 98¢ to 99¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 81¢; Minneapolis 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 35 5/8 to 36 5/8¢; Kansas City 41¢.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$5-\$5.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$4.50-\$4.75 f.o.b. Elizabeth City points. Louisiana and Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.25-\$3.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.25-\$2.75 in the East; \$1.65-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Florida Tom Watson water-melons \$700-\$775 bulk per car, 28-30 pounds average, in New York City; 24-30 pounds, \$350-\$575 f.o.b. Leesburg. Eastern various varieties of strawberries ranged 12¢-20¢ per quart in eastern cities; Gandys \$4.50-\$5.25 per 32-quart crate in Selbyville, Del. Georgia Uneeda peaches \$3.25-\$4 for sixes, medium to large size in eastern cities; few \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45's in consuming centers; \$1.15-\$1.40 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 13.96¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.46¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 15.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 14.82¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33¢; 91 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18¢ to 19¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

